bill, will constitute a Court
e laid all complaints relative
of railroads, including un-
s in freight tarriffs, over-
to the comfort of passengers
running trains. This Com-
s to consist of three
nted by the Governor,
make police regulations and
rol over the road. They will
viduals and corporations, and
n the fight against the latter.
murder, the State assumes
secution, pays its expenses,
rosecution; so the Commis-
ng the individual's complaint,
r him. It is asserted here
mething like it, will pass at
to the indignation which is
alleged mismanagement of

ENNESSEE.
8.—The Senate, having com-
tion this morning, adjourned
r numerous additional ballots,
rnoon W. S. McGaughey, of
ent, Speaker. The minor offi-
rkeepers, were also elected.
posed of to-morrow, and the
ge read.

ENNSYLVANIA.
s., Jan. 8.—Governor Geary's
mitted to the Legislature to-
debt has been reduced during
2,500,000, leaving the debt, less
16,521,039. The Governor re-
of General Meade, and recom-
priation for the erection of a
ttysburg in commemoration of

MICHIGAN.
tch to The Chicago Tribune.
, Jan. 8.—The House commit-
nced this morning. No other
s was done. The House ad-
afternoon, to allow the Associ-
Soldiers and Sailors the use of
e Hall.

GEORGIA.
8.—The Georgia Legislature
N. Trammell was elected Presi-
e, and A. O. Bacon Speaker of

FOREIGN.

REAT BRITAIN.
8.—While Charles Dilke was
subject of land and people, in
, a mob attempted to disperse
he adherents of Charles Dilke
evere struggle ensued, in which
were injured, and many windows
ting lasting over an hour. Great
alled. Order was at length re-
meeting brought to a close. A
ved with sticks and bludgeons,
e speaker and his wife to their
om Chiselhurst, at 3 o'clock this
that Napoleon is worse. It is
meeting of Bonapartists is to be
urst relative to the course to be
event of the death of the ex-
m the yearly circulars of promi-
say that the cotton trade was not
as in the previous year, and the
were not even remunerative.
d manufacturers commence the
under contract. Business for the
mainly influenced by the quan-
and the present scarcity is likely
er without any enhancement of
ar trade, it is stated that the con-
1871 by Europe and the United
creased in 1872 by about 2½ per
pected that the new crop will be
er cent better than the last, while
tuating and a depreciation in pri-
the timber trade, it is said that
hich are being cleared for supplies,
ually further from the seaports,
cement in prices is probable.
um trade is in a satisfactory con-
e business is certain to increase.
however, is required, as English
only allowed to import oil inflam-
degrees, while those of the Con-
port it only at 110 degrees.
rade is in an unsatisfactory state.
for the first time in its history,
r, and the deficit has evidently gone
l States.
hip Pladda sand off the coast of
aud, while *en route* from this city for
lives lost.
l States steam frigate Hartford has
here she was repaired, for the Chi-
via the Suez Canal.
an. 8.—The carriages of the aris-
aged the residence of Napoleon at
this afternoon, to receive the 3
tin. The announcement that the
is worse creates much alarm among
s of the family.
Jan. 8—Midnight.—A despatch from
to-night, says Napoleon's suffer-
e, but his strength and endurance

FRANCE.
n. 8.—It is expected that M. Rieviere
his final report of the preliminary
n in the case of Marshal Bazaine to
ly within a fortnight. It is said that
ions arrived at by the Investigating
are decidedly unfavorable to the
His trial has, for political reasons,
oned until the German troops have
evacuated French territory.
Remusat, Minister of Foreign Af-
ived an important despatch to-day
rcelles, French representative at the
man customs officials refuse to allow
mission of French printed fabrics into
d the French Minister at Berlin is now
with the German Government in
the matter.
g of the members of the Left Centre
tional Assembly was held to-day, to
airman. M. Casimer-Perier, who was
rominent candidate, failed to secure a
number of votes to insure his election.
is hopelessly divided.

AUSTRIA.
Jan. 8.—The Vienna *Post*, official,
rumor which was current in London
ys ago, that the Austrian Government
mined to dispense with the services of
n Beust.

CUBA.
, Jan. 5.—General Chinchilla and the
o accompanied him to Holquin, have
to Havana. The regulars will probably
heir duties of guarding the forts about
e mail steamer from Cadiz landed 475
t Gibara.

he Arizona Indian War.
ecial Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.
TON, Jan. 8.—A letter received to-day
eral Crook, announces that he is prose-
most vigorous warfare against those
n Arizona who refuse to go upon their
on. At the writing of the letter, six
f soldiers were out in pursuit of hostile

MARRIED.
E—KENNEDY—In this city, Jan. 6, by the
, Langridge, William H. Hendee and Margaret
both of Brighton.

DIED.
STER—In this city, Jan. 8, of diphtheria,
ldest child and only daughter of Edward L. and
Brewster, aged 5 years, 3 months, and 6 days.
from residence of her parents, 1264 Indiana-av.,
at 2 o'clock p. m.
ER—In this city, 8th instant, Sarah, wife of
Palmer, aged 42 years.
from 1116 Michigan-av., this (Thursday) morn-
lf-past 10. Relatives and friends are invited to

AUCTION SALES.
RY GOODS,
-Made Clothing, Shirts, Drawers, Etc.
On THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 9½ o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
Volumes Miscellaneous Books
TION, on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, at
South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

tisements Received Too Late for Classi-
fication.
REWARD—PLEASE RETURN THE ME
No questions asked. M. O'BYRNE,

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1873. NUMBER 144.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO
ARCHITECTS AND PROPERTY OWNERS.

HYATT
AND HIS PATENT LIGHTS
AGAINST
Edwin Lee Brown.

I have employed S. A. Goodwin, Esq., to bring suit against Mr. Brown, to deprive him of powers he is using to intimidate the public and "impair" the rights of my New York Licensees. Mr. Brown has sued Crawford, Chamberlin & Co. for selling in Chicago lights manufactured in New York by my licenses, and by me UNDER AUTHORITY AND PROTECTION OF THE VERY PATENTS WHICH MR. BROWN HIMSELF CLAIMS TO WORK UNDER!! His suit against CRAWFORD, CHAMBERLIN & CO. is, in fact, a suit against me. As this is in violation of the compact between us, his wrong doing terminates the contract, and I so declare it; and I hereby notify the public that all the rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by said Brown, in virtue of and under his contract of 21st November, 1860, or growing out of and dependent upon it, have now reverted to E. A. Lake, the present owner of the patents, to whom from this date all royalties and patent fees justly belong, and who will assert in the Courts a claim thereto.

It is only justice to myself to state the fact that Mr. Brown's course toward Crawford, Chamberlin & Co., who are selling my lights in Chicago, and have the equitable and legal right to do so, has grown out of my attempt to BRING DOWN THE PRICE OF THE LIGHTS.

THADDEUS HYATT,
Attorney for E. A. Lake, owner of the patents, also purchaser of the license and successor to Lewis R. Case, of No. 8 North-st., New York, an ORIGINAL licensee under the patents BEFORE MR. BROWN WAS EVER HEARD OF. THIS RIGHT CAN'T BE SHAKEN.

The above shows that we are the authorized agents in Chicago of the New York Licenses for the manufacture and sale of

Hyatt's Patent Illuminated Tile.

We keep constantly on hand a stock, and are prepared to furnish, both the

PLATFORMS AND VAULT COVERS

At short notice, all laid in a complete manner, and we ask your patronage.

CRAWFORD, CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
77 DEARBORN-ST.

REMOVALS.

324 Wabash-av.
CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1873.
On the 9th instant the British Vice Consulate will be removed from above address to 125 LaSalle-st., northeast corner of Madison.
JAMES WARRACK,
British Vice Consul.

REMOVING.

On and after the 9th inst., the offices of the Anchor Line of Steamships will be at 153 and 155 Madison-st., corner of LaSalle.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
AGENTS.

WEATHER GUARDS.

KEEP OUT THE COLD
By having applied to your windows and doors the celebrated
TORREY'S
WEATHER STRIPS.
J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.,
Sole Agents, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

FINANCIAL.

The United States Mortgage Co.
Loans in Gold, or Currency, on Bond and Mortgage of improved Real Estate,
Without Commission and on Long Time.
ROOMS 2 & 3,
S. W. Cor. State and Madison-sts.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN
On first-class improved city property at current rates. Two sums, of $3,500 and $2,500 respectively, now in hand.
NORMAN C. PERKINS,
Rooms 12, 13 and 14 Kendall's Building.

STATIONERY.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Stationers,
BLANK BOOK MAKERS,
PRINTERS.
And Publishers of Commercial and Law Blanks,
118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago,
Opposite old P. O. Building.

SHEET IRON, &c.

Chicago Plate and Bar Mill Company,
Manufacturers of
Sheet Iron and Boiler Plate, Office
752 Wabash-av.
Will purchase in ton or car-load lots Cast and Wrought Turnings and Borings, Heavy and Light Cast and Wrought Scrap. JOHN M. AYER, President.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. CORNING JUDD, WM. FITZHUGH WHITEHOUSE.
JUDD & WHITEHOUSE,
Counsellors-at-Law,
Temporary Office, 42 Central Union Block, Chicago.

J. M. W. JONES,
STATIONER,
PRINTER & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
68 South Canal-st., and 107 South Clark-st., Methodist Church Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miss E. A. STETSON
State instructor in elocution to the Teachers' Institutes of Pennsylvania, will be in Chicago for a short time. Rooms 63 and 64 Methodist Block. Lessons privately or in classes.

NOTICE.
The Annual Meeting of the First Unitarian Society will be held in Martine's Hall, corner Indiana-av. and Twenty-second-st., Saturday evening, Jan. 11, 1873, at 7:30 o'clock. By order of the Trustees.
C. F. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

NOTICE.
GEORGE M. TISDALE withdraws, as a member of our firm, this date. BLISS, MOORE & CO.
January 1, 1873.

DESKS
Cheap, at No. 157 West Lake-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
Special convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the M. M. Degree. By order of the H. P.
GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Sec.

Masonic.
Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.—Regular convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the P. and M. E. Degrees. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

Notice, Caledonians.
It has pleased God to take from our midst our esteemed and lamented clansman Peter McIntyre. His remains will be removed from the residence of Alexander Murray, 218 West Randolph-st., at 4 o'clock p. m., to the Northwestern Railway Depot, and thence to Columbus, Wis., where the deceased is to be interred. Services will be held at 3 o'clock.

WASHINGTON.

Further Details of the Credit Mobilier Investigation.

The Case of Senator Caldwell of Kansas---Bribery and Corruption.

The Committee on the Connection Between the Credit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad.

Proposed East and West Railroad for Cheap Transportation.

The Administration's Friendly Advice to Spain Concerning Cuba.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A LAND SCHEME.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—One of those extraordinary schemes which every now and then makes its appearance in Congress, asking for incorporate existence, was introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Windom, who, however, took the precaution to say that he did so only by request. It is entitled a bill to incorporate a European Land Emigration Company. The incorporators named in the bill are James Craig, of Missouri; John Wilson, of Illinois; Henry D. Cooke, of Washington, D. C.; Daniel Ruggles, Virginia; William Hohneck, Ohio; Christopher C. Cox, Maryland; James M. Embry, Kentucky; Thomas B. Bryan, Illinois; Wm. M. Stone, Iowa; Lewis Dent, of Mississippi; D. W. Bliss, Michigan. The bill asks for the usual powers incidental to corporations, such as the right to sue and be sued, to use a seal and to sell real and personal estate, provided in the latter instance the Company does not hold more than one million of acres of land at any one time. Then, independent of this, the Company wish to make and enforce contracts for the safe and comfortable immigration of foreigners into the United States, and for the transit of the same and any and all other persons by railroad, or any other means of conveyance to any point within the United States. Besides all these powers, the second section provides for the loaning of money on bond and mortgage, or real estate; also, for the issuing of the same, and to receive bonds, mortgages, or securities on deposit. The capital stock of the Company is fixed at $1,000,000, to be increased at pleasure. The Company is to have the liberty to commence business when 5 per cent is paid up. The officers of the corporation are to be located at Washington and New York. It is said that this bill is merely anticipatory of the passage of the "Soldiers' Land bill," which is now pending in the Senate.

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH LINES.

William Whiting, member-elect of Congress from Boston, was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, to have a hearing relative to the Government claim to an interest in the Pacific telegraph lines. The questions arose on the rates to be paid for despatches, the Government holding that these should not charge more than half rates for Government business, being governed by the rules obtaining in the transportation of Government troops and freight. As the solicitor of the Government, Mr. Whiting took the ground that, inasmuch as these lines were built by the Kansas Pacific, Central Pacific, and Union Pacific Railroads under the same auspices, their obligations to the Government were of the same character, and that, notwithstanding the fact the Atlantic and Pacific Company had leased the lines, the Government right to half rates was not impaired. It was also held that the Western Union having built its own line without Government aid, was not debarred from charging and collecting full rates.

CHEAPER TRANSPORTATIONS.

Senator Sawyer is now preparing a bill, which he will shortly introduce for reference to the Committee on Transportation to the Seaboard, providing for granting the right of way to the Eastern and Western Railroad Transportation Companies. The preamble of this bill will set forth the important problem as to how to obtain cheap transportation from the upper valley of the Mississippi to the Atlantic Ocean, and urging the necessity of constructing a first-class railroad, 4 feet 8½ inches gauge, built and equipped with the view of transporting heavy freight with rapidity and economy. It is proposed to run the new road from Port Royal, Beaufort County, S. C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., with a branch road to St. Louis, entering Missouri near the Arkansas line at the 36th parallel. The route from the South Carolina seaboard through Effingham, Tatnall, Twiggs, and Travis Counties, Georgia; Randolph, Jefferson, and Marion Counties, Alabama; Itawamba, Marshall, and DeSoto Counties, Mississippi; Shelby County, Tennessee; Crittenden, Cross, Pountsell, Sharp, and Fulton Counties, Arkansas; Oregon, Howell, Texas, Laclede, Benton, Cass, and Jackson Counties, Missouri; Wyandotte and Leavenworth Counties, Kansas, indicates the course of the main road, while Powell, Shannon, and Jefferson Counties, Missouri, indicate the course of the St. Louis branch. It is claimed that as soon as the necessary grants of right of way can be obtained from the Government and the States, that enough English capital stands ready to build the road.

A GOOD RULE.

The Senate to-day went to the Calendar, and in the brief space of 20 minutes, passed the House bills to prevent any of the officers of the United States Courts from acting as counsel in any case pending in said Courts, and also, to include Territorial Delegates among the list of United States officers, who are prohibited from prosecuting claims before the Departments. These bills need now but the signature of the President to become a law.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will commence taking testimony to-morrow in the Caldwell bribery case. About 25 witnesses have been summoned from Kansas, some of whom have arrived here. The Hon. Thomas Carney, formerly Governor of the State, Ex-Congressman Clark, Daniel M. Adams, member of the present State Legislature, Colonel D. R. Anthony, of the Leavenworth *Times*, W. S. Burke, Thomas G. Anderson, J. D. Perry, the Hon. Thomas Moonlight, State Senator Judge William Spriggs, General T. Smith, Judge J. P. Upshur, Colonel E. W. Dennis, D. A. Comstock, and F. Hunt are among the important witnesses in the case, though some of them have not yet been summoned. If the Committee enter on the inquiry in good faith, and call before them those who know most about the way in which Caldwell was elected, it is claimed that there is abundant evidence elicited to expel Caldwell from the Senate. Governor Carney, while here last spring, stated to several persons that he knows of the payment of large sums of money by Caldwell and his agents for votes, and has repeatedly expressed his desire to make oath to the same before the Committee and has written a letter to this effect. In the investigation by the Kansas Legislature, nearly $20,000 drawn from the Topeka banks was traced to Anderson. This man Anderson was said to be the cashier of Caldwell and the business partner of General T. Smith in buying votes, though Smith was said to be the chief agent and responsible man. It is now said by Kansas men, conversant with the efforts of Caldwell and Smith to escape exposure, that, during the last session, Anderson was fined a large sum of money, with the hope of suppressing his evidence to the real facts, and that the few partisans of Caldwell in Kansas openly claim that Anderson has been sentenced and other witness intimidated. Sidney Clark, who was a candidate for the Senate against Caldwell, is urging a full investigation into the whole matter, and it is believed that Senator Trumbull, who represents the minority of the Committee, will see that no whitewashing is indulged in, should any be attempted. John D. Perry, formerly President of the Kansas Pacific Railway, one of the important witnesses, is now in Europe. It is said that Caldwell hopes to prevent the banks of Scott & Co., bankers, and of the First National Bank of Leavenworth, from being brought before the Commiatee, as the entries made by the bookkeepers show the amount of money checked out while Smith and Caldwell were engaged in buying the Legislature.

TERRITORIAL MATTERS.

The Committee on Territories were entitled to the morning hour in the House to-day, and used most of it in the reading of a voluminous bill incorporating the Helena & Northern Utah Railway Company—a corporation which seems to require a surprising amount of legislation to give it a legal existence. The reading was not finished in time for any action, and the bill was withdrawn to give place to the Colorado bill, which went over till to-morrow, without debate. A number of amendments were offered, one of which provides for the admission of Utah as the "State of Deseret," with very stringent provisions against further polygamous marriages, and for the entire abandonment of those already contracted after the expiration of ten years.

The temper of the House towards this bill is one of great indifference. No party advantage is to be gained by making Colorado a State, as was the case when Nebraska and Nevada were admitted, and it is difficult to get members to feel any interest on the subject. The friends of the bill express doubts as to its fate on this account. The only arguments that can be made against it is the lack of sufficient population. Under the new apportionment bill each member of Congress represents a constituency of 132,000 persons. Colorado has a population of only about 60,000.

THE COTTON TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee devoted a short time, this morning, to the question of refunding the cotton tax. No conclusion was reached. It is not probable that any report will be made on the subject this session. Three members of the Committee are understood to hold that the law was unconstitutional, and committed themselves to the support of any measure for refunding the amounts paid. The other six members are opposed to any action by Congress on the subject.

TARIFF REVISION.

The Committee next took up the general subject of revising the tariff, and appointed as a sub-committee, Messrs. Dawes, Roberts, and Kerr, to report whether any amendments to the tariff laws were advisable this session. Before the recess, the prominent members of the Committee expressed a confident belief that the tariff would not be occupied this winter. There is thus far no pressure to secure any changes.

CREDIT MOBILIER AND THE PACIFIC ROAD.

The Committee appointed by the House a few days since to investigate the relations which may have existed between the Credit Mobilier organization and the Union Pacific Railroad, of which Representative Wilson, of Indiana, is Chairman, met yesterday afternoon. After organizing and discussing the resolution under which they were appointed, the Committee decided that additional authority was required by them before they could proceed to the execution of their duties. To-day, therefore, upon request of Mr. Wilson, the House granted them power to inquire whether any persons or corporations have received moneys, bonds, or other property from the Union Pacific Railroad, or its officers or otherwise, which ought in law or equity to be accounted for to the said Company, or applied to the reimbursement of the United States fo any claim against said Company, and what action should be had in the premises. The Committee will now proceed with the investigation. It will be observed that the duties of this Committee differ from those of the one of which Judge Poland is Chairman, as it is intended to examine the affairs and ascertain what, if any, frauds have been perpetrated by the Credit Mobilier corporation, while Mr. Poland's Committee will confine its investigations to the allegations of bribery against members of the House. The two Committees will doubtless take a great deal of evidence of a similar character, but so far as the direct interests of the Government are concerned, Mr. Wilson's Committee will develop the most important results.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee adjourned to-day until Monday, in order to allow certain witnesses to reach here, who are detained by illness. Colonel M'Comb succeeded to-day in getting the Committee to issue an order for the production of the books of the Credit Mobilier Company. It is said these books will confirm many statements in the testimony of Colonel M'Comb that have been flatly contradicted by Oakes Ames and John B. Alley. At all events they will show who held the stock, by whom it was purchased, and when it was transferred away. The witnesses summoned to appear next week are Thos. C. Durant, formerly President of the Company; H. C. Crane, its Secretary; and Mr. Dillon, its Treasurer. Several members of Congress whose names have been mentioned in connection with the affair, have asked to appear before the Committee and make an explanation, after the regular testimony is taken. It is probable these gentlemen will be accommodated.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The President to-day sent the following nomination to Senate: William W. Mitchell, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory *vice* Strickland, resigned.

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General, Representative Twitchel, and the Postmaster at Boston were before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, their object being to have the postal railroad car arrangement largely extended and improved, owing to the increased necessities of the service.

The Postmaster General was also in consultation with the Committee on the subject of an appropriation as a deficiency for the transportation of free mail matter, the law making a permanent appropriation for that purpose having been repealed.

QUALIFIED.

The Hon. Ward Hunt, the new Justice of the Supreme Court, was qualified to-day, and took his seat on the Supreme Bench.

THE CHATTANOOGA POST OFFICE.

The President, to-day, withdrew the nomination of Governor Bard as Postmaster at Chattanooga, at his own request, which removes all the difficulties between the opposing friends of the Administration in that State on the subject.

LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS

will be visited by sub-Committees of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, to inquire into the late elections and the condition of affairs generally.

THE TARIFF.

The Ways and Means Committee, to-day, discussed at some length the subject of amending the Tariff or Revenue laws at the present session, and finally appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Dawes, Roberts (N. Y.), and Kerr, to take the matter into consideration, and report to a full meeting of the Committee. The opinion of several members of the Committee is that there will be no important amendments, if any, at the present session.

INDIAN MATTERS.

The Interior Department to-day sent to the House a draft of an Amendment to the Act of July, 1872, for the relief of certain Indians in the Northern Superintendency. The general Act provided for the disposal, with the consent of the Otoe and Missouri tribes of Indians, of a portion of their reservation lying in Nebraska and Kansas, not exceeding 80,000 acres. The Indians refuse to be bound by law, but are willing to sell their entire reservation and remove to the Indian Territory. The wishes of these Indians meet with the approval of the Indian Office. The amendment proposed is intended to carry the same into effect by causing the lands to be surveyed, appraised, and sold for the benefit of the Indians.

THE ST. MARY CANAL.

The Secretary of War has submitted for the consideration of the House Military Committee two reports of Major Poe, United States Engineers, who is in charge of the construction of a canal around the Falls of St. Mary's River, Mich., concerning the necessity of placing the canal under the control of the United States. The War Department approves of the recommendation.

OUR SPANISH RELATIONS.

On the 29th of October last, Secretary Fish in addressing an elaborate letter to Minister Sickles, alluded to the fact that the present Ministry of Spain had given assurance to the public through their organs of the press, and had confirmed the assurance to General Sickles personally, of their intention to put into operation a series of extensive reforms, embracing among them some of those which this Government has been earnest in urging upon their consideration in relation to the Colonies, which are our near neighbors. The Spanish Government, partly at our instance, passed a law providing for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the West India Colonies. This law, so far as the State Department is aware, remains unexecuted, and it is feared that the recently issued regulations professedly for its execution are wholly inadequate to any practical result in favor of emancipation, if they be not really in interest of the slave-holder and of the continuance of the institution of slavery. While the United States fully acknowledges their obligation to the general rule which requires a nation to abstain from interference in the domestic concerns of others, circumstances warrant partial exceptions to this rule, to the support of which the Secretary enters into an agreement, and says all who countenance lukewarmness or neglect in carrying emancipation into effect must more or less be liable to the charge of duplicity or bad faith, a charge which every man of honor in high station ought to endeavor to avoid. General Sickles is instructed, in decisive but respectful terms, to remonstrate against the apparent failure of Spain to carry into effect the emancipation act to which she is committed. If Spain permits her authority to be virtually and practically defied in Cuba by refusal or neglect to carry into effect the acts of the Home Government of a humane tendency, it is tantamount to an acknowledgment of the inability to control the insurrection in Cuba.

Mr. Fish says it has now lasted four years. Attempts to suppress it, so far futile, have been made probably at a sacrifice of more than 100,000 lives and an incalculable amount of property. Our commercial and other connections with that Island compel us to take a warm interest in its peaceful and orderly condition, without which there cannot be prosperity. Cuba, being separated from this country by a narrow passage, the temptation for reckless adventurers here to violate our law and embark in hostile expeditions thither, is great, despite the unquestioned vigilance of this Government to maintain its duty and efforts with which approaches to the island have been guarded by Spanish cruisers. The said proximity has led the Cubans and other partisans of the insurgents to take up their abode in the United States, actuated by the hope that that proximity would enable them advantageously to plot and act for the advancement of their cause in the Island.

The Secretary says, we certainly have reason to expect that the great strain upon our watchfulness to thwart these schemes, occasioned by long duration of hostilities in Cuba, should have some termination, through a cessation of causes, which hitherto has been supposed to make it necessary for the discharge of our duty as a neutral. Ever since the insurrection began, we have, he says, repeatedly been called upon to discharge these duties. In the performance of them we are conscious of no neglect; but the trial to our impartiality by the want of success on the part of Spain in suppressing the revolt, is necessarily so severe, that, unless she shall soon be more successful, it will force upon this Government the consideration of the question whether duty to itself and the commercial interests of its citizens may not demand some change in the line of action it has thus far pursued.

The Secretary reminds General Sickles of the cases respecting citizens of this country of the causeless seizures of estates which have been referred backward and forward between Madrid and Havana to the very verge of the exhaustion of all patience. In the meantime the property of citizens of the United States has been held in violation of the treaty between this country and Spain. The Secretary further says to General Sickles, "It is hoped that you will present the views above set forth, and present the grievances of which this Government as justly complains to the Government to which you are accredited, in a way which, without giving offence, will have the construction that we are in earnest in expressing these views, and that we expect redress, and that if it shall not soon be afforded, Spain must not be surprised to find as the inevitable result of its delay, a marked change in the feeling and temper of the people and of the Government of the United States. Believing that the present Ministry of Spain is in a sufficiently confirmed position of power to carry out the measures which it announces, and the reforms which have been promised, and to do justice by the removal of the causes of our well founded complaints, and not doubting the sincerity of the assurances which have been given, the United States look confidently for a realization of those hopes, which have been encouraged by repeated promises, that all causes for the estrangement or for the interruption of those friendly feelings which are traditional as they are sincere, on the part of this Government toward Spain, will be speedily and forever removed."

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

As late as March last, the British Government represented to our own that its attention had been particularly directed to the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, to the system hitherto pursued and the sacrifices made by Great Britain in attempting to suppress it, and to the possibility of devising more effectual means to attain that object, and that the subject had also been inquired into by Parliamentary committees. Upon mature consideration of the entire question, Her Majesty's Government has come to the conclusion that alone and unsupported it could not confidently hope to extinguish the trade, but with the co-operation of the other great powers interested in the prosperity of East Africa, it was thought the object might be attained, first, by inducing the Sultan of Zanzibar to surrender his reserved treaty privilege to transport slaves by sea within his own dominions for domestic labor. This privilege had only served as a cloak for the foreign slave trade, and under its protection the foreign Arabs export their slave cargoes from Zanzibar, or from ports on the coast, ostensibly for places within the limits open to the recognized traffic, but really for foreign ports on the coast of Arabia and the Persian Gulf. Second, by opening up the trade of the coast by the establishment of more regular steam and postal communication with the countenance and assistance of the Governments interested in the commerce of the country.

Secretary Fish, in reply, said the United States have a treaty with Imaum of Muscat, whose dominions are understood to include the Island of Zanzibar. They, however, have not, and never had, any regular diplomatic representation in that quarter, and may not deem it advisable to send one thither for the special purpose mentioned by Her Britannic Majesty's Government. No objection, however, was entertained to directing, as would be done, the Consul of the United States at Zanzibar to intimate to the sovereign of that country that we would be glad to see that the provision of the treaty between him and Great Britain terminated, which reserved the right of transportion by sea between certain limits in his own territory, of domestic slaves, as there was reason to believe that the right reserved under that treaty was the principal cause of the evil complained of, and that it also hadbeen abused.

Minister Thornton thanked our Government for having acceded to the wishes of Her Majesty.

Secretary Robeson, in pursuance of the suggestion of Secretary Fish, gave instructions to the first vessel of the United States Navy proceeding to or returning from the Asiatic station, to touch at Zanzibar or Muscat, and inform the Sultan or Imaum, or his authorities, that the United States Government looks with solicitude to the abrogation of the clause of the treaty referred to, and to express the hope that his enlightened Government would consider seriously the propriety and advantage of doing so, or if the clause should be abrogated before such visit to express the satisfaction the United States Government has in congratulating the Imaum in his human and statesmanlike conduct in suffering what has been converted or is supposed to have been converted into an abuse. Instructions were, on 30th October last, accordingly sent to Commander Byron Wilson, commanding the "Yantic," to co-operate with Sir. Barth. Frere, agent of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, in any proper way to secure the success of his mission to Muscat.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The Credit Mobilier Committee met this morning at 10 o'clock. Judge J. D. Black and Nathaniel Smithers were present as M'Comb's counsel. The Chairman stated that a letter had been received from Mr. Hall, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, who has been subpœnaed to bring the books of the Credit Mobilier, saying, that on account of the sickness of his wife, he did not expect to be here before next week. Henry C. Crane, Assistant Secretary to the Trustees, under Ames' control; George A. Kennedy, bookkeeper, and Charles Neilson, son-in-law of Hon. James Brooks, have been subpœnaed.

M'COMB'S STATEMENT.

M'Comb said to the Committee that in his clear judgment it was hardly necessary for him to reply to anything that Alley could say about him. He thought that Alley's statement would carry the antidote with the bane. The witness was willing to stand on his character. He said the conversation between Alley and Brooks about the latter procuring fifty shares of Credit Mobilier stock was while Durant was in Europe. Durant left this country on the 8th of January, 1868, and returned on the 6th of March, 1868. The understanding of the witness was that the said fifty shares were put in the name of Brooks' son-in-law, Neilson. Brooks had secured 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock from Thomas C. Durant, Dec. 26, 1867, and paid for the same with his own check for $7,000 and his draft for $3,000, muturing in 1868, which draft Brooks paid Jan. 20, 1868. On the day Brooks paid his check for $7,000, he received, or had given to his sons-in-law, 200 shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock, and $5,000 in first mortgage bonds, in addition to 100 shares Credit Mobilier stock, and that between Dec. 26 and Jan. 8 Brooks received six thousand more Union Pacific Railroad bonds and six thousand Union Pacific railroad stock being about 370 per cent on the 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock. The witness had refreshed his memory about these facts by examining the books of Thomas C. Durant. Brooks was appointed a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Oct. 3, 1867, two months and twenty-three days before he bought the stock. Brooks was reappointed by President Johnson five months afterward.

Mr. McCrary asked whether the witness knew that Brooks had paid for the stock.

The witness replied that he did not see Brooks make the payment; the entries in Durant's books being made by Mr. Crane, his private secretary, and which entries witness saw on Durant's books. The witness, in response to a question, said the purchase of one hundred shares did not entitle Brooks to fifty more shares. M'Comb mentioned the importance of having the books here, and the difficulty of procuring them.

Alley said he believed all the books were in Philadelphia, and there by direction of the Court, and were not in Harris' hands at present.

M'Comb said it appeared by the sworn statement of President Dillon, attested by Ham, the Treasurer, that there were no other books in his hands, but one cash-book, one general ledger, and one letter-book of disbursements under the Hoxie contract. These were what he wanted, and the other books would not be produced here, unless specially ordered.

The Chairman required M'Comb to make a list of such books as he wanted. M'Comb said he would do so.

The Chairman said that, being desirous of bringing this investigation to a close as speedily as practicable, he would ask for leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

Alley said that the books are in Philadelphia, and that he had examined them there himself.

Judge Black remarked, "Then the statement which was made that they cannot be produced was manifestly false."

Alley reported that he saw them in Philadelphia in McMurtrie's office, they having been brought to that city to be used in Court.

The Chairman said it would be time enough to call for the books when a refusal was made to produce them before the Committee.

Judge Black, again referring to the affidavit previously alluded to, said it was either a mistake or a lie about those books.

Alley, replying, said he would not accuse anybody of lying, but had only stated what he knew. He had seen the books himself.

M'Comb said he had a letter from Crane, Assistant Secretary to the Trustees, which he would like to have read.

The Chairman remarked as they were going to have Crane before the Committee, perhaps they had better not receive the letter at this time.

The Committee adjourned until Monday morning.

CRANE'S LETTER.

The letter M'Comb wished to offer is as follows:

No. 20 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

H. S. M'Comb, Esq., Trustee, Wilmington, Del.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 27th instant received and contents noted. In relation to the Credit Mobilier transaction to which you refer, I find, by reference to the memoranda Dec. 20, 1867, that I received James Brooks' check for $7,000, and draft for $3,000, due Jan. 22, 1868, and that I transferred, by Brooks' direction, to his son-in-law, Charles H. Wilson, 100 shares of stock of the Credit Mobilier of America, and 200 shares of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and five first-mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, making, in addition to the one hundred Credit Mobilier stock, $25,000 in Union Pacific Railroad securities, for $10,000 paid, and I also find by the memorandum, that the draft referred to above was paid by Brooks on Jan. 20, 1868, thus confirming my recollection as to the fact that the transaction was with James Brooks. Yours truly,

H. C. CRANE.

KINGSLAND'S LETTER.

The following is the reply of T. B. Kingsland, cashier and managing man-of-business, in New York, of the Hon. James Brooks, to the above letter, which was published here this afternoon. The discrepancy in the amount of the checks alleged to be given arises from the fact that the first statement published mentioned a check for $10,000, instead of $7,000, as now set forth. The check of $7,000 and a draft of $3,000, if such exist, it is stated, were some of the loans to Durant set forth in Kingsland's letter below:

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.

DEAR SIR: James Brooks loaned large sums of money to T. C. Durant at different times, and also to the Union Pacific Railroad. As his cashier and business manager, I must have made all settlements and drawn all checks, and I settled all accounts with Crane, Mr. Durant's manager, both for loans and the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Brooks' check-book shows no check for $10,000 to Durant, or $5,233.33, and I never, acting for Brooks with Crane, paid for any one hundred or fifty shares of Credit Mobilier for Charles H. Neilson. I am certain that Brooks could not have made any such large operations in money without his check-book or bank account showing it. They make no such showing.

Very respectfully,
(Signed), THOMAS B. KINGSLAND.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the House bill to abolish the franking privilege, with amendments, and moved its immediate consideration.

Mr. VICKERS objected, and it was placed upon the calendar.

A MARINE MATTER.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, a bill was passed to grant an American register to the propeller Oliver Cromwell.

A MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. RAMSEY reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads a bill, with amendments, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at Lexington, Mo.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. POOL. Raising the salaries of the Bureau officers in the Executive Departments at Washington.

By Mr. HARLAN. Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, with the consent of the Ute and Missouri Indian tribes to survey and sell their reservation, lying in Nebraska and Kansas; and, with the consent of the Sacs and Foxes, to sell that portion of their reservation that lies within the State of Kansas.

By Mr. WINDOM. Extending the time of the patent for settlers on the land on the late Sioux Indian reservation. Referred.

Also, to incorporate the North Central Railway Company, and grant the right of way for construction of the proposed road in Minnesota. Referred.

Also, a bill to incorporate the European and American Land and Emigration Company. It names as incorporators James Craig, Missouri; John Wilson, Illinois; Henry D. Cooke, District of Columbia; Daniel Ruggles, Virginia; William Helmick, Ohio; C. C. Cox, Maryland; J. H. Embry, Kentucky; Thomas B. Bryan, Illinois; W. M. Stone, Iowa; Louis Dent, Mississippi, and D. W. Bliss, Michigan, and empowers the Company to buy and sell and hold real estate, *provided* it shall not own more than 1,000,000 acres at any one time, and to make and enforce contracts for the emigration of foreigners and their transportation to the United States. The Company is also to have power to lend money on bond and mortgage on real estate, situated within the United States, or upon the hypothecation of real estate mortgages for any period of credit, and repayable by way of annuities or otherwise; to issue its own bonds to the extent of the value of its assets, and to receive money or securities on deposit at legal rates of interest, the capital stock to be $1,000,000, with power to increase it as the Company see fit. Referred.

Mr. STEWART offered two resolutions, which were adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to transmit to Congress the result of the explorations conducted by Lieutenant Wheeler, west of the 100th meridian.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to authorize certain Postmasters to deposit public money in National Banks, passed.

Also, a bill to authorize Deputy Collectors of Customs to act as disbursing agents in certain cases.

Also, the bill to repeal certain provisions of the law relating to advancement in the navy.

Also, the House bill to amend an act to establish a Department of Justice.

Also, the House bill to prevent certain officers of the United States from practicing as attorneys or solicitors in the United States Courts in certain cases.

Also, the House bill in relation to new trials in the Court of Claims.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and the discussion on our Indian policy. The bill, having been considered in the Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, when an amendment providing for the removal of the Winnebagoes out of Wisconsin was nonconcurred in.

Pending further action on the bill, the Senate Adjourned.

HOUSE.

COLORADO.

Mr. TAFFE (Nebraska), from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Colorado as a State.

Mr. HOOPER (Utah) moved an amendment by inserting a provision for the admission of Utah as the State of Deseret.

Mr. SARGENT (California) moved an amendment as "Utah," and against any form of polygamy there. Other amendments were offered, but the bill went over till to-morrow.

NAVIGATION MATTERS.

Mr. LYNCH (Me.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the 12th section of the act for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, by making it apply to masters of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States, and in the trade with the ports of the British North American Provinces, the West India Islands, and the Republic of Mexico. After discussion, the bill passed.

THE EMIGRATION BUREAU.

The House then took up as the special order, the bill reported on the 11th of March last, from the Committee on Commerce, to promote emigration to the United States. The bill creates a Bureau of Emigration, and contains provisions for the regulation of vessels carrying steerage passengers to the United States. The bill was advocated by Messrs. CONGER, FINKELNBURG, and SHELLABARGER, and was opposed by Messrs. FARNSWORTH, WOOD, POTTER, and W. ROBERTS. At the conclusion of the debate, the bill was, on motion of Mr. WOOD, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Yeas, 95; nays, 61, which is practically the defeat of the bill.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Facts and Gossip Relative to the Convict Stokes---The Questionable Transactions of Phelps, Dodge & Co.---Mrs. Woodhull Again in Prison ---Card from Theodore Tilton---Miscellaneous Local Items.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—At 9 oclock to-night a report flew over the city that Stokes had shot himself through the head, but a host of reporters who rushed to the Toombs were informed that Stokes was alive, unharmed, and quiet in his cell. The Sheriff says every possible precaution is taken to prevent Stokes from making any attempt on his life. He will not be removed to his former comfortable cell for several days. Among his visitors to-day were his father, brother, several cousins, and the Rev. Mr. Montgomery and Rev. Mr. Schumaker, of Sing Sing. Rev. Mr. Smythe also applied for an interview, but was not admitted. Stokes' conference with his brother to-day seemed to put him in cheerful spirits.

Mr. Dodge, of the firm Phelps, Dodge & Co., does not deny that Government has claims against his firm, but contends that they are based on misconstructions of the tariff. On the other hand, the *World* says: "It is reported, and widely believed, that merchandise imported by Phelps, Dodge & Co., was sent here under double invoices, representing two values, in other words, that Phelps, Dodge & Co. swore at the Custom House that one invoice was the true cost, and on it they paid *ad valorem* duty, when they knew the cost was not truly stated on it. The penalty of the offence described is confinement in State Prison." The amount now said to be involved is several millions of dollars.

Mrs. Woodhull has succeeded in raising another sensation, and is back in prison again to-night. The authorities objected to her reappearing as a lecturer under present circumstances, and issued warrants for the arrest of herself and Colonel Blood. The Colonel was captured to-day, but the wary Woodhull and her sister Tennie escaped to a Jersey City hotel. An audience of 1,000 persons assembled at the Cooper Institute to-night to hear Mrs. Woodhull give her promised lecture on the "Naked Truth." A United States official posted himself at the door to arrest Mrs. Woodhull if she made her appearance. His astonishment was intense when, on hearing a noise among the audience inside, he found Mrs. Woodhull on the platform, delivering a violent tirade against society in general. She had so disguised herself in a drab dress and bonnet that she entered the hall unrecognized. The officer permitted her to finish her senseless harangue, and, as the audience was dispersing, took her into custody and the prison. Her sister, Tennie, sat among the audience, and was not molested.

The statement, recently spread by telegraph, that Theodore Tilton would soon publish a lengthy reply to his slanderers, is denied in his letter to a friend, which appears in a Brooklyn paper this evening. Mr. Tilton writes: "You say, how easy to give the lie to the wicked story, and thus end it forever. But stop and consider. The story is a whole library of statements, a hundred or more, and it would be strange if some of them are not correct, though I doubt if any are. So extensive a libel requires, if answered at all, a special denial of its several parts, and, furthermore, it requires in this particular case not only a denial of things misstated, but a truthful explanation of other things that remain unstated, and in my story. Now, my friend, you urge me to speak, but when the truth is a sword God's mercy sometimes commands it sheathed. If you think I do not burn to defend my wife and little ones, you know not the fiery spirit within me. But my wife's heart is more a fountain of charity, and quenches all resentments. She says, let there be no suffering save to ourselves alone, and forbids a vindication to the injury of others. From the beginning she has stood with her hands on my lips, saying, "Hush." So when you prompt me to speak you counteract her more Christian mandate of silence. Moreover, after all, the chief victim of the public displeasure is myself alone, and so long as this is happily the case I shall try with patience to keep my answer within my own breast, lest it shoot forth like a thunderbolt through other hearts."

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. publish a card, saying that they expected to make a satisfactory explanation of the suit against them.

The charge against them is for undervaluing invoices. The amounts claimed to be due the Government are estimated as very large; some accounts placing them at much over a million of dollars. There are various conflicting statements as to a settlement having been agreed to upon the payment to the Government of the amounts due, with a compromise of the penalties, for $260,000.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The compositors of the *Tribune*, at a chapel meeting to-day, approved the proposition that the printing offices in the United States give one or more pounds of old type each for the purpose of making a statue of Horace Greeley, to be erected over his grave in Greenwood, and ask compositors of the country to give the proceeds of 1,000 ems set up on the 3d of February next, the sixty-second anniversary of the birth of Mr. Greeley, the money to be forwarded to the President of the New York Typographical Union No. 6, at 22 Duane street, this city, of which Union Mr. Greeley was the first President.

The counsel for Stokes are still engaged preparing a bill of exceptions. Stokes says the exceptions will number twenty-eight, and the bill be presented at the general term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Wednesday next. He has no doubt that a new trial will be granted.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Congressional Investigation.

Additional Testimony of H. S. M'Comb and Oakes Ames.

We copy from the full report of the testimony in the Credit Mobilier Investigation, the following additional testimony of H. S. M'Comb and Oakes Ames:

Examination of H. S. M'Comb.

HOW THE LETTERS CAME TO BE PUBLISHED.

Q.—State any other conversation you had with Mr. Ames in reference to his dealings with members of Congress on this subject? A.—This case has been going on several years; the counsel for Mr. Ames' side had demanded before proceeding with my cross-examination the production of names, letters, &c.; I evaded it for a while, but finally I gave him a copy of one of these letters, but I was not satisfied with that; I insisted that their letters should not be made any part of the case on my side, but the counsel for Mr. Ames demanded that the originals should be made a part of the case in my suit; I visited Washington in April of this year, and had an interview with Mr. Oakes Ames at the Arlington House; I brought these letters, and all the letters I had from him; I stated the fact that I was obliged to produce these letters in the suit; I told him that I had no desire to produce them, but that his counsel refused to go on with any further cross-examination until the letters were produced; I said to him, if you give me, over you signature, an agreement that if I gain my suit you will account to me for this stock, I will surrender all these letters to you, and when I go back to Philadelphia will say to my counsel that I have not the letters, and I will keep no copies of them; Mr. Ames replied, exhibiting some petulence of feeling: "You can publish any letters you have from me; everybody knows that members of Congress are bribed, and everybody does it;" that he said at the Arlington Hotel in this city; I then went to Philadelphia and produced the letters, and that is how they came out; up to that time I supposed Mr. Ames had some little consideration for his friends, and that he would try to shield them, but he seemed to be entirely indifferent, and said I could publish the letters; I did not see Mr. Ames after that until I met him in New York at the Fifth Avenue Hotel after the publication of these letters; we had a little spat between us at the time, and he and I have not spoken since.

HOW THE STOCK WAS "PLACED."

Q.—Did he state to you whether this stock had really been transferred to these men? A.—Oh, no; on the contrary, he stated it was held by him as their Trustee.

Q.—What was his language as nearly as you can remember in relation to what arrangement had been made with any of them? A.—The statement that he made to me was that he had said: "A. B. C."—mentioning the name—"you have $3,000 stock of the Credit Mobilier, and the bonds will pay for it. The dividend in excess of the payment will be given to you"; that is the reason I call it a gift, the stock being worth so much more in the market than the value it was sold for; it had just declared a dividend of 80 per cent in bonds, which of itself was four-fifths of the par value of the stock.

Q.—You say that the par value itself was part of the dividend declared? A.—That is it, and the par value only Mr. Ames paid back to the Company.

Q.—And what was divided, beyond repaying this par value, was a gift? A.—That is the point.

Q.—Did Mr. Ames say how this was done? A.—He said he was to receive the bonds, convert them into money, and pay back the par value to the Company; you understand that I never said any of these gentlemen got any stock whatever; I only stated the information received from Mr. Ames.

By Mr. McCrary—What was the value of the stock at the time, in your estimation? A.—Mr. Ames estimated its value about that time at $350, and he would not sell his at that price, although Mr. Grimes would a part of his at $350; my understanding was that it was worth about $700 a share, involving prior dividends.

HOW "WASHBURNE'S MOVE" WAS DEFEATED.

By Mr. Merrick—I understand you to say that Mr. Ames represented that these members of Congress you have named were to be paid from this general stock which was to be contributed by the members of the Company at large? A.—This stock apportioned was to be taken from the general treasury; you asked me if I could remember anything else—I do not; I remember something else very distinctly which I would like to state; reference is made to one of Mr. Ames' letters to Durand's action in New York and Washburne's move here; Mr. Ames wrote to me—I am not sure but he told me—that E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, in his place in the House, had moved some kind of investigation into the affairs of the Union Pacific Railroad; I do not recollect the precise point; Mr. Colfax was in the chair as Speaker of the House, and by some parliamentary manœuvre they blocked the game and defeated it; Mr. Ames called my attention to it, and asked me if I did not think that, in Mr. Colfax's case, the investment had paid; reference to the records of Congress would fix about the day, and show what Mr. Washburne's motion was, and what Mr. Colfax said.

SOME NAMES THAT WERE NOT ON THE LIST.

Q.—All the time you made this memorandum from what he had stated to you, what was the substance of the statement he made? A.—His statement was this: In that first list which he stated and of which I made a memorandum, he included General Bayard's name; when Mr. Ames told me that he was going to give the stock he had to members of Congress some days after the paper was signed, I asked him who he was going to give it to, and he gave me the names of some who are on this paper, and of some who are not; he said to me at that time, I remember, that he had given stock to Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, Bingham, of Ohio, Speaker Colfax, and some others; I remember Mr. Bingham's name from his being here on the trial of Mrs. Surratt, and of his being a prominent gentleman; I also remembered Mr. Wilson and the Speaker from the prominent positions they hold; I had some little doubt about Mr. Ames doing what he said he was going to do, and I said to him that if he was going to give stock to these members of Congress I would like him to give some to General Bayard, of Delaware, and to General Fowler, of Tennessee; also James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa, members of the House; I had known Mr. Bayard for many years; I know he was incorruptible in anything pertaining to money; I knew that if he had given him any stock I should ascertain just the condition on which he had been getting it; I called Mr. Bayard's attention to it subsequently; he did not understand it and wrote me for an explanation, which letter I received about Jan. 14, 1868, and immediately sent a copy of it to Mr. Ames; Mr. Bayard stated in his letter that he could not receive the stock if there was anything in connection with it that would come in conflict with his duty; I had told him that Mr. Ames had some stock to sell and stated that he was to pay for it if he got it; I sent this letter, as stated, to Mr. Ames, but in Mr. Ames' subsequent letter he still apportioned to Delaware; that was the reason which induced me to be particular about names; you notice he excluded Delaware in the list I have given you, though in the letter he brings in one for Delaware; I asked him whether in putting down to Delaware in this letter he meant that he had given any to Mr. Bayard; he said, "No, I gave that to Senator Conkling, of New York;" that he gave $1,000 of the stock to him.

Q.—Do I understand that you have now given the whole of this first conversation? A.—I am endeavoring to give you the first conversation after the meeting in New York, where these names were read out, but this conversation is somewhat intermingled with the others, because I kept no record of dates.

Q.—Have you stated all that you remember which took place in this first conversation you had with Mr. Ames? A.—I am not positive as to the date because, as you understand, I had so many conversations with Mr. Ames; I talked with him on this subject several times, and it was because of Mr. Ames' incorrect statements that I wanted to have something in writing; it was for that reason, mainly, that this correspondence occurred.

Q.—Now state a little more fully and particularly the transaction when you made the memorandum in this letter? A.—I made it early in February; I do not remember the date; it was very soon after I received the letter; Mr. Ames

happened to be in New York, and I had his letter with me.

Q.—You produced the letter to him. A.—Yes, sir, I produced the letter to him; that is the time he made the explanation about Mr. Conkling; he had previously talked about giving some of the stock to New York, to which I objected, and that is the reason I said in my letter, "None to New York;" I did not know Mr. Conkling, and was opposed to his having any of the stock.

General M'Comb's Cross-Examination.

BROOKS STOCK.

Colonel M'Comb was cross-examined Dec 19, by John B. Alley. After some personal controversy in regard to M'Comb's attempts to see the books of the Credit Mobilier, the investigation went on as follows:

By Mr. Alley—You say in your testimony that when you heard this conversation between Mr. Brooks and myself there was a distinct agreement and understanding that he should control the Democratic side of the House? A.—I say this, and I want you to note what I say, that you and Mr. Brooks in my presence, on several occasions, were arranging that you should give him stock, and that he should give you service. I say that you spoke to him about his demand for stock. I say that he spoke to me about his pleading with you to give it, and I say that in this conversation I heard Mr. Brooks remark in substance that he could compensate the Company fully for all the favor done in giving him this stock at par, and you dare not deny it. I say further that after that thing was done you spoke contemptuously of him; you said you had given it to him, and that you were compelled to, that is what I say.

Q.—I ask you if in that conversation you mean to say that I required Mr. Brooks, or that Mr. Brooks agreed, to control the Democratic side of the House? A.—You do not put words into my mouth; the expression I stated I heard him use in this conversation was that he would take care of the Democratic side of the House.

Q.—He being in Congress? A.—Yes, and a Government Director at the same time, and the owner of 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock, beside that which his son-in-law held at the same time, although a Government Director.

Here followed an attempt by Alley to entangle M'Comb in regard to Mr. Brooks' membership of the XLth Congress. Finally, the latter made the following statement: My recollection is that, in the latter part of 1866, or early part of 1867, Mr. Brooks took 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and had it transferred to Charles M. Neilson, his son-in-law. I saw Mr. Durant pay him $6,000 in dividends, or in excess of dividends, and at another time, $8,000.

I have, as I said, memoranda in regard to another circumstance by which I can fix the time when Mr. Alley and Mr. Brooks had the conversation referred to with regard to the 50 shares of stock, and I heard Mr. Brooks say in that conversation, distinctly, that he would take care of the Democratic side of the House. I noted it down at the time.

I will tell you what led me to take an especial interest in these conversations between Mr. Alley and Mr. Brooks. While the negotiations were in progress, Mr. Alley expressed great disregard and contempt for Mr. Brooks; and Mr. Brooks was about as frequent in his expressions of kindly regard for Mr. Alley. They both appeared separately to have about the same view of each other, but together they hobnobbed in regard to this stock, and it disgusted me with them both. The Union Pacific Railroad Company occupied three rooms in a building at the corner of Cedar and Nassau streets. The corner room on Cedar street was occupied by Mr. Durant.

Q.—You say that Mr. Alley finally consented to give him 50 shares of Credit Mobilier stock, and that it was transferred to Mr. Brooks, or his son-in-law, Neilson; when was that given, and when was it transferred? A.—I have said that the argument was made while Mr. Durant was in Europe; Mr. Alley kept from me, so far as he could, these records; to use a figurative expression, the records of the Credit Mobilier were sealed to me. Anything I got from these records I never got with his knowledge that I had obtained it, so that I did not have any opportunity to look and see when the transfer was made. I would like to say to the Committee, that bringing here the cash-books and ledger, and all the Credit Mobilier books, and laying them down on this table, would enable me to answer a great many questions that I could not answer now.

Q.—Then you cannot state the date of transaction? A.—Not being an officer of the Credit Mobilier, and not being present when the certificate was transferred, I cannot say as to the date.

Q.—Can you not say whether the certificate was given to Mr. Brooks or Mr. Neilson? A.—My impression is that Mr. Brooks was undoubtedly too sharp to take it in his own name.

Q.—Yet you say here that I gave it to Mr. Brooks? A.—If I saw your pocket-book given into another person's hands, I would still say it was your pocket-book.

Q.—But you do not know whether it was given to Mr. Brooks or to Mr. Neilson? A.—You awarded it to Mr. Brooks; to whom you transferred it, I do not know.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM AMES.

The following letter was read and placed in evidence:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1868.

H. S. M'Comb, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 21st is at hand. Am glad that you are getting along so well with Mr. West. Hope you will bring it out all satisfactory, so that it will be so rich that we cannot help going into it. I return you the paper by mail that you ask for. You ask me if I will sell some of my U. P. R. R. stock. I will sell some of it at par C. M. of A. I don't care to sell. I hear that Mr. Bates offered his at $300, but I don't want Bates to sell out. I think Grimes may sell a part of his at $350. I want that $14,000 increase of the Credit Mobilier to sell here. *We want more friends in this Congress*, and if a man will look into the law, and it is difficult to get them to do it unless they have an interest to do so, he cannot help being convinced that *we should not be interfered with*. Hope to see you here or at New York on the 11th. Yours, truly, OAKES AMES.

Written Testimony of Oakes Ames.

WHO ACCEPTED THE STOCK.

I will now speak of the transactions with the individuals named in the letters produced by Mr. M'Comb and his testimony. Mr. Colfax is one of those mentioned. I cannot remember which of us first mentioned the subject, but I know he wanted to get some stock, and I am pretty confident he has paid me for it, though it was never transferred to him, nor can I remember having paid over to him any dividend.

At the next session he said something about that thing being off. Mr. Henry Wilson is another. There was a fund given Mrs. Wilson on the 25th anniversary of her wedding, and I was consulted about investing it. I recommended 20 shares of this stock for $2,000, and the money was paid me some months afterward. He objected to the investment, and I felt bound from what had occurred to take it off his hands and return the money, which I did.

Mr. Patterson bought of this thirty shares, and it was by his order transferred to a banking-house in New York. I think some dividends were paid to Senator Grimes. I have stated all I can say respecting his connection with the business. You have heard Mr. Blaine's testimony in advance of mine and my acquiescence therein.

He declined the stock, and nothing more need be said. In December, 1867, Mr. Dawes came to me to purchase a Cedar Rapids bond. I advised him to take the amount of the stock in Credit Mobilier, which I thought a better investment; that I would guarantee him 10 per cent interest on his investment and take it off his hands at any time. He wished me to. After making inquiries he gave me $1,000 to invest in the stock.

Some time after he came to me. He asked what they meant by asserting that he and those friends were the owners of the Credit Mobilier. He then said he would rather not take the stock, and the contract was rescinded. Mr. Bingham asked me to invest some money for him in such stock or things that I knew would pay well.

He furnished me about $2,500, which I invested in 20 shares of Credit Mobilier, and the balance in Iowa Falls & Sioux City Company stock. I settled up this matter with him in 1870, and, I think, paid him the amount due, and took the stock off his hands, at his desire. I agreed to get 10 shares of stock for Mr. Garfield, and hold it until he could pay for it. He never did pay for it or receive it.

I offered Mr. Boutwell some of this stock, and there were some negotiations, but it resulted in his not taking the stock, nor did he receive any dividend. Mr. Elliott never agreed to take any stock. I offered it to him, but he declined. I cannot, therefore, believe I ever mentioned his name to Mr. M'Comb, for I never had any reason to suppose he would buy it. Mr. Kelley is another. I recommended him to buy, and he said he would like to, but had not the money to spare to pay for it.

I told him I would carry it for him till he was able to pay it. He never took the stock. My recollection is very indistinct as to this case of his. I made a loan to him of $1,000, which he has never settled. He regards the stock as belonging to it, being a transaction of long standing and of small amount to me. I have never given it special thought.

Mr. Scofield frequently talked with me very early in the enterprise about having some stock in the Credit Mobilier, and I urged him to take some, as I did many others; at that time I had got a number of members of Congress to go with me; Messrs. Grimes, Hooper, and Alley, as I have stated. It was perfectly notorious that I urged every member of Congress whom I knew had money to invest to do so, from first to last, until every share of the stock in the Credit Mobilier was taken, and no one suspected any wrong until the enterprise proved to be a pecuniary success.

On the contrary, everybody that did so was congratulated throughout the country for their courage, enterprise, and patriotism. Mr. Scofield agreed to take ten shares. He afterwards took it, and paid me the par and interest. Subsequently he became dissatisfied with it, assigning that he had heard there was a personal responsibility, and returned it. I took it back, as I had agreed to do with him, as in almost every instance I had done.

I never sold any stock to Mr. Fowler, and he never received any that I am aware of. James T. Wilson, of Iowa, also bought and paid for ten shares, and so did Senator Allison, then a member of the House. Mr. M'Comb swears I told him I had given one to Senator Conkling. It is absolutely untrue. I never said so, nor did I agree to give him one, nor was he ever introduced in the Company.

I have now stated, I believe, the exact fact in relation not only to all these parties upon Mr. M'Comb's list of names, but also in relation to all sales of this stock to any member of Congress, with all the particulars of such sales so far as I have now any recollection. I of course include under the word sales every transaction by which members of Congress became entitled to a share.

AMES' EXPLANATION OF HIS LETTERS.

As to what I said in my letter of Jan. 25, I can add little to what I stated. The letter of Mr. M'Comb, to which it was a reply, sought to get the stock allotted to me for the persons he named because he had promised it to them. I endeavored to explain why I could not. I did speak to Mr. Foster, but nothing came of that.

I also showed him that I had endeavored to collect from those who had wanted the stock, persons scattered over the country, and I desired to go on as we had done from the beginning, by making the number interested as large as possible; that those were intended as sales they were to pay for, that letter showed; as it did not occur to me there was any impropriety in selling them because the thing was a success, any more than it did when it was a speculation.

In the letter to which mine of Jan. 30, 1868, is a reply, we had been threatened with Congressional investigation, and suits before Judge Barnard whenever I would not agree to certain schemes, and he alluded to this, no doubt, because I would not let his friends have any of my stock. I had never been able to discover anything that could make me fear such investigation.

I certainly had none to fear, and I told him so. There is nothing in this letter that I have not given an explanation of, except the allusion to Mr. Washburne, and this I will explain in connection with my proposal on the letter of the 22d February, for they belong to the same subject.

It had become tolerably well known to all the world that the road was likely to be a success, and those of us who had risked the chance had won a prize; then appeared the disposition to complain of the grant that had been offered without opposition; there was first a complaint made by Mr. Washburne of the value of the land grants.

In view of this I desired that we should put it out of the power of any one to take from us what we had, in my view, paid the Government for. It was to get these land grants as private property that I wanted them sold and the bonds divided. Mr. Alley thought we could not afford to do this, and the event proved he was right.

It was also complained that we were excessive in our charge for freight and transportation; not that we exceeded our legal right, but it was proposed to trammel that right. Being a mere private right, I had always found it difficult to induce any one to take the trouble to look in the case. I did not want any assistance or privilege, but that our legal vested rights should not be taken from us.

I thought we had finally bought and secured them, and knew if any one would examine he would see this. For this reason I wanted more shares to be issued, for I have found that there is no difficulty in inducing men to look after their own property, but no one seemed to think this was necessary, and it was never done. As bearing on my belief of fairness of intention and the absence of all evil purposes or design, I can state that when I wrote these letters to M'Comb we were in no sort of confidential relations, though our interests were largely connected.

Before that time I had ascertained facts connected with him that would prevent me placing any confidence in him. Before any publication of these transactions, a threat of exposure was communicated to me. My informant will name the person. The price of secrecy offered was the compromising with M'Comb. Though perfectly aware of what I had done, and the motives, so confident was I of my innocence of all evil design, that I refused to pay one dollar.

Since then, and after the testimony had been given by M'Comb, I was again offered to be relieved from the difficulty and a withdrawal of all the charges if I would acknowledge that I held stock in trust for Mr. M'Comb. I told Mr. Black, who made me this proposition, that I could not and would not do that, as it was not true. Mr. M'Comb says in his evidence he offered to surrender these letters and deny he had any such if I would settle his claim, or something to that effect.

He repeatedly made such offers, and I always refused to have anything to do with him after the charges he had made in the suit. He referred to these letters and said they were very damaging. I told him to publish them if he choose. I knew I had done or said nothing that meaned anything wrong to a fair mind. The remark he puts in my mouth, viz: that all members of Congress are bribed, &c., are entirely untrue. I said nothing of the kind to him.

Cross-Examination of Oakes Ames.

FURTHER EXPLANATION OF HIS LETTER TO M'COMB.

The Chairman handed to the witness the letters produced the other day by Mr. M'Comb, and the witness identified them as his own handwriting.

Q.—Were those letters written at the various dates they bear? A.—Probably; unless I made a mistake in the date; they were intended to be correct.

Q.—In the letter of the earliest date, Jan. 25 1868, you say "that you (I) have assigned as far as you (I) have gone to—4 from Massachusetts, 1 from New Hampshire; 1, Delaware; 1, Tennessee; and 1, as it seems to have been changed by pencil to 2, Ohio; 2, Pennsylvania; 1, Indiana; 1, Maine." You were writing, I suppose, in reference to the stock of the Credit Mobilier? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you intend by saying that you had assigned as far as you had gone; do these figures refer to persons or quantities? A.—To persons.

Q.—They had no reference to the amount of stock, but to the number of persons in each State? A.—That is it.

Q.—You say, "I have assigned as far as I have gone to four from Massachusetts;" now, who were the four Massachusetts persons to whom you referred? A.—I meant that I intended to give it out to four from Massachusetts.

Q.—You say that you "have assigned as far as you have gone?" A.—What I meant by saying that I had "assigned" was, that was my intention; for instance, I said that I had assigned one to Delaware, whereas, I had not spoken at the time to Senator Bayard, for whom I had intended it; so, too, to Senator Foweler, of Tennessee; but my intention was to assign stock to each of them; this letter was drawn out from me by a letter from Mr. M'Comb, wanting me to give $5,000 in stock to Senator Bayard, of Delaware, and $5,000 to Senator Fowler, of Tennessee. This stock was given to me to distribute as I saw fit, and I was intending to give some to Senator Bayard and Senator Fowler; that is, not to give it to them, but to sell it to them. That was the way that I intended to place the stock, but I had not so placed it.

Q.—Then the real meaning of the letter is that that is what you had designed to do? A.—That is what I had decided to do. It was in answer to a letter from Mr. M'Comb desiring that his friends should have stock. I think that Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, was one whom he mentioned.

Q.—This letter says: "The 50 per cent increase on the old stock I want for distribution here?" A.—The old stock was the 93 shares that I got afterward; my recollection is this: That the 58 shares were the number unallotted of the original stock before it was increased 50 per cent; I did not get but 93 shares, while I should have got 135; that is my recollection of it.

Q.—In the last part of this letter you say "Quigley has been here?" A.—That refers to another matter altogether.

Q.—Mr. M'Comb was correct in saying that that has no reference to the affair of the Credit Mobilier? A.—Yes, sir; that is the truth.

Q.—Now, in reference to this list of names in the letter of Jan. 30, Mr. M'Comb says that the memorandum of the names was made by him by your reading these names from some memorandum-book or pocket-book where you had them entered. Now, will you state what you know in regard to that transaction? A.—I might have mentioned names that I intended to give stock to, as I stated in the fore part of the letter names of persons I intended to give stock to.

Q.—Did you have that list of names in a pocket-book or memorandum-book? or did you read that list of names to him from any book or papers? A.—I cannot say; I may have had a memorandum of names of persons to whom I intended to sell stock.

Q.—Do you remember whether you had or not? A.—I am not positive; very likely I had a memorandum of persons on that list whom I did not sell stock to, and the amounts in the list were not the amounts that I gave, so that it could not have been taken from my list that M'Comb saw.

MR. COLFAX'S STOCK AND DIVIDENDS.

Q.—Now in regard to these particular cases in your statement with reference to Mr. Colfax you say that you are pretty confident he has paid you for it, although the stock was never transferred to him? A.—Yes, sir, that is my recollection.

Q.—Do you recollect when that payment was made? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Can you give us any idea in respect to the time? A.—I suppose it must have been in December, 1867, or January, 1868.

Q.—You think he paid for it? A.—Yes; that is my impression.

Q.—You suppose that he paid the par value of it? A.—Yes, sir; I did not let anybody have it for less than par and accrued interest.

Q.—Has that money ever been repaid to him to your knowledge? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You do not know whether it has ever been or not? A.—No, sir; he paid for the stock to me.

Q.—Is he still an owner of that stock? A.—It never has been transferred to him; I do not know whether he or I own that stock.

Q.—Do you understand that the money which he paid for the stock has ever been returned to him? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—And you do not suppose that it has been? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know whether he has ever received any dividends? A.—It is my impression that he has, but I am not certain.

Q.—Did you pay him the dividend yourself? A.—I cannot recollect.

Q.—If this stock stood in your name on the books the dividend would have been paid to you, I suppose? A.—That would be a natural consequence.

Q.—And can you recollect, or do you recollect whether you paid dividends to Mr. Colfax? A.—No, sir, I do not recollect; it is my impression that I did.

Q.—Have you any idea of the amount you paid it? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you believe that of the dividends which have been declared and paid on the stock, Mr. Colfax has received his proportions? A.—I think he received some of the dividends.

Q.—As to the contract between you and him in reference to his having a certain number of shares of stock, can you recollect how many shares he was to have? A.—I think that was what I agreed to sell him.

Q.—And you understand that in equity Mr. Colfax is now the owner of that number of shares? A.—I do.

Q.—And is entitled to his dividends on it the same as any other stockholder? A.—Yes, sir.

SENATOR WILSON'S TRANSACTIONS.

Q.—As to Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, you say that a certain amount in money was contributed to Mrs. Wilson, and that $2,000 of it was invested in 20 shares of the stock? A.—Yes.

Q.—Can you tell when that was done? A.—That was done, I think, in December, 1867; I think that that money was received by her in the fall, and Mr. Wilson applied to me to know what would be a good investment.

Q.—And these 20 shares were paid for by that $2,000? A.—Yes, sir, for Mrs. Wilson.

Q.—And you say that some months afterward he objected to the investment, and the money was returned to him? A.—Yes; he said the road would never pay anything.

Q.—Do you know whether any dividens were pain on that stock while it was held by General Wilson or Mrs. Wilson? A.—I do not think there were; if there were the amount was paid back; I am sure of that; I guaranteed him 10 per cent for his money when he went in, and when he went out my idea is that he took his money back, and that I paid him 10 per cent on it for the time.

Q.—And you think that neither Mr. Wilson or Mrs. Wilson received any other benefit than to get 10 per cent for their money while you had it? A.—Yes, sir.

SENATOR PATTERSON.

Q.—As to Mr. Patterson, you say that he bought 30 shares, and that it was transferred to a banking house in New York for him? A.—Yes, sir, by his direction.

Q.—You say, also, that he owned it, and you think some dividends were paid on it; does he still own it? A.—I don't know.

Q.—The contract never has been taken back? A.—No, sir, not by me.

Q.—That is, he either owns it now, or has disposed of it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—For aught you know he is still the owner of the stock? A.—I cannot give you any further information about it.

Q.—I see in that list of stockholders the name of the Fourth National Bank of New York? A.—It was not to that bank that Mr. Patterson's stock was transferred; it was to his friends, Morton, Bliss & Co.; I believe that they advanced the money to pay for it originally; his stock is not on that list; I do not suppose it was transferred to them; I do not know anything about it, however.

Q.—You do not suppose it was transferred on the books to that firm? A.—That I cannot say. I have no knowledge of it.

Q.—Do you know whether those thirty shares were ever on the books of the Company, transferred to anybody, or whether they still stand in your name? A.—I don't know; I have not seen the books of the Company.

Q.—But you understand that you had really parted with those thirty shares of stock for the benefit of Mr. Patterson, and that he, or somebody for him, was entitled to take dividends on them? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And that has continued down to the present time? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The contract has never been rescinded? A.—Not by me.

Q.—What Mr. Patterson is that? A.—Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire.

By the Chairman—Q.—You say in reference to the transaction with Mr. Blaine that you agree that the transaction was as he stated it? A.—I do so, substantially.

Q.—With regard to Mr. Dawes, you say that in December, 1867, he gave you $1,000 to invest in that stock? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—There never was any transfer of stock to him? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You go on to say that some time after that he said he would rather not take the stock; what became of the $1,000 which he gave you—was it returned to him? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Can you state about how long it was after this transaction in December when he gave you the $1,000 until the time when the contract was rescinded? A.—No, sir, I cannot.

Q.—Can you state whether Mr. Dawes ever received any dividend on that stock? A.—I am not certain; I cannot state it positively; I think that, in the settlement with him, he got his 10 per cent, and that the thing was settled up; whether he received any dividend and paid the money back I cannot say.

Q.—Do you think he received any more money on that transaction than his $1,000 with 10 per cent interest? A.—I think not.

MR. BINGHAM, ETC.

Q.—In reference to Mr. Bingham, you say that he was to have twenty shares in the Credit Mobilier stock? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And that it never was transferred to him? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Can you state whether Mr. Bingham, during the time that that arrangement existed, received the dividends that were paid on that stock? A.—He did.

Q.—You say that in 1870 the matter was settled, and that you took the stock off his hands? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know how much Mr. Bingham received? A.—He received what dividends were paid on his stock.

Q.—The whole of the dividends? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How much was paid back to him for the stock more than the par of the stock? A.—I bought his stock from him and paid him the market price for it.

Q.—He received the stock at par, and when you took it back you paid the market price; that was the basis of the settlement? A.—Yes, sir; I think that the price of the Union Pacific stock I bought from him was 191.

Q.—That is the stock which he had received as dividends? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How was it with the twenty shares Credit Mobilier stock that he had? A.—It is my impression that I settled the whole thing with him, and that he has no interest in any of it now; my recollection is that I settled with him, and paid him the whole thing, and bought his Credit Mobilier stock.

Q.—What was the market value of that Credit Mobilier stock when you took it back? A.—We thought it worth from 20 to 50 cents; somebody spoke the other day of selling it for 5 cents.

Q.—In reference to Mr. Garfield, you say that you agreed to get ten shares for him and to hold them until he could pay for them, and that he never did pay for them nor receive them? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—He never paid any money on that stock nor received any money from it? A.—Not on account of it.

Q.—He received no dividends? A.—No, sir; I think not; he says he did not; my own recollection is not very clear.

Q.—So that as you understand it, Mr. Garfield never parted with any money, nor received any money on that transaction? A.—No, sir; he had some money from me once. some $300 or $400, and called it a loan; he says that that is all he ever received from me, and that he considered a loan; he never took his stock and never paid for it.

Q.—Did you understand it so? A.—Yes; I am willing to so understand it; I do not recollect paying him any dividend, and have forgotten that I paid him any money.

Q.—You say that Mr. Boutwell never had any stock nor any dividend from you; you received no money from him, and he received no money from you? A.—No, sir.

Q.—And the same with reference to Mr. Elliott? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—In reference to this transaction with Mr. Kelley; you said that there was some talk between you and Mr. Kelley; you recommended him to take some stock? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—And that he never took it? A.—He did not.

Q.—But you say you made a loan to him of $1,000, which he never settled. Had that loan any connection with the stock of this Company? A.—Well, he expected, you know, that we were going to have some dividends on the stock, and he came to me one day and said that he was pressed upon a mortgage and wanted to raise $1,000, and, said he, "I suppose that probably there will be some dividend on that stock?" I told him I did not know. He wanted to know if I would loan him $1,000; I told him I would; I loaned him $1,000. He has never taken the stock, and never has had any dividends.

Q.—And he never paid anything for the stock? A.—No, sir.

Q.—All the money transaction between you and him was that you loaned him $1,000. A.—I think that is all, as nearly as I can recollect.

The Chairman, to the witness—Q.—As to Senator Conkling, you say that he never was the owner of any stock, and that there never were any negotiations between him and you? A.—No, sir; he never had any stock, and never paid for any, and never received any dividends from me, to my knowledge.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

The New York Republican Legislative Caucus has nominated Roscoe Conkling for United States Senator.

—At Joliet, Ill., on the 8th, the residences of C. J. McDode and F. Haines were destroyed by fire.

—The steamer Edgar Stewart has left Aspinwall for Cuba, with a large cargo of arms and ammunition for the revolutionists.

—The total mortality of New York City for the last year was 32,647,—an increase of 5,671 over the previous year.

—The Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Association met at Lansing on the 8th inst., General Alpheus S. Williams presiding. A resolution was adopted urging the Legislature to amend the Militia law so as to sustain a limited number of military companies in different parts of the State, and provide for their organization into regiments, that they may be thoroughly drilled. General William H. Withington was chosen President for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held at Jackson, April 9, 1874.

—The meeting of Michigan Circuit Judges has recommended the adoption of uniform Circuit Court rules throughout the State; and asked for an increase of salaries, otherwise several more Judges will soon resign.

—The United States Senatorial question in Arkansas is narrowed to Dorsey and Bowen. Neither has sufficient strength to be elected without Democratic aid. The Democrats will probably nominate a man of their own, with a view of forcing one faction of the Republicans to the support of a compromise candidate.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8, 1873.

The new *Republican* office was formally opened to-day, it being the 46th anniversary of the entrance into the office, as an apprentice, of Colonel George Knapp, the senior proprietor. Throngs of people filled the building during the afternoon, from the press-rooms, in the basement, to the news-room, in the fifth story. The edifice is very handsome, one of the finest in the city, its fronts being of iron, of the Renaissance style. It has a front on Third street of 77 feet, and a front on Chesnut of 104 feet; is five stories in height above the pavement, with a basement 20 feet in depth. From the sidewalk to the crest of the dome, the distance is 125 feet. The building contains 153 windows of large size, set with plate-glass. It has been two years in course of erection, and cost $350,000. A feature of the attractions to-day was the public exhibition of the Walter or London *Times* printing machine, and the Bullock press, operating side by side in working off the weekly edition of the *Republican*. A banquet was spread in two large rooms of the building, which was partaken of by hundreds of citizens. Speeches were made by Colonel Knapp, the Hon. Henry T. Blow, the Hon. John Hogan, the Hon. John F. Darby, and several other of the oldest citizens of the city. The *Republican*, to-morrow, will devote eighteen or twenty columns to a description of the building, machinery, presses, etc., together with a history of the paper from 1808, the date of its establishment.

OHIO STATE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1873.

The State Agricultural Convention met in the Senate Chamber this morning. Seventy counties were represented. The Treasurer's report says that the receipts for the past year were $29,692, and all of this sum was expended except $288. Papers on Fish Culture, Timber Culture, and Agricultural Societies were read by J. H. Kilpart, A. J. Warder, and S. D. Harris, respectively; also a paper on the recognition of agriculture in the new State Constitution, by J. C. Stevens. A resolution was adopted recommending farmers to plant their hillsides and broken lands with timber, and praying the Legislature to offer bounties for planting trees, and directing the planting of highways and railroads with trees.

At the evening session resolutions were adopted requesting the Legislature to take action to prevent discrimination in freight charges; also, for the passage of a law to prevent hunters from trespassing. D. C. Richmond, of Sandusky; J. C. Stevens, of Hardin County; John A. Warder, of Hamilton County; Simpson Harmann, of Tuscarawas County, and L. B. Sprague, of Clark County, were elected members of the State Board of Agriculture. Papers on Forest and Potato Culture were read by John Hussey, Loveland, and George W. Campbell, of Delaware.

NEW CHARTER FOR NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

The new charter for this city, as drawn up by the Custom House party for immediate presentation to the Legislature, is intended to place the metropolis permanently in the hands of the Administration Ring. The salaries of Aldermen are to be cut down one-half, and the Board of Assistant Aldermen abolished, as are also all feed officers. The Governor is given power to remove the Mayor. The charter provides for a police and health espionage that would do credit to an Absolute Government. The Register of Records and Police are required to keep a complete record of name, age, residence, and occupation of each resident of a precinct, and to report all removals and changes of residence.

REFORM BANQUET AT TORONTO.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 8, 1873.

A grand Reform banquet is being held to-night, in the Music Hall of this city, the occasion being in honor of the recent Reform victories of the candidates for the Dominion Parliament. The chair was occupied by the Hon. George Brown, of the Toronto *Globe*, the veteran political war-horse of the party during many long years of the past. Splendid orations were delivered by several Senators, and by the Hon. Messrs. Blake, Mackenzie, McKellar, Mowat, Young, Rymal, and others. The gathering was an immense affair, and an honor to its projectors.

Northern Illinois Horticultural Society.

To members of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Society, attending the Annual Meeting at Freeport, Jan. 21-24, 1873:

The Illinois Central Railroad will return members living along its line, travelling over the road to this meeting, at one-fifth fare, on certificate of the Secretary. Full fare must be paid going to the meeting.

The following roads grant the same reductions: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Chicago & Northwestern; Western Union. Several roads to hear from.

—Two prominent citizens of Alton, Ill., died on the 8th,—David E. Brown and Elias Hibbard.

STATE PAPERS.

Messages of the Governors of Wisconsin, Missouri, and Kentucky.

WISCONSIN.

The following are the more important portions of the message of Governor Washburn, of Wisconsin:

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly:

In appearing before you to present my second annual communication, I am glad to be able to announce that the past season has been one of uninterrupted prosperity to the State.

The returns of agriculture, our great leading pursuit, have been such as to give the greatest abundance for home consumption and to afford a large surplus for exportation. The general development of the industries of the State has been without a parallel. Manufacturing industry has more than kept pace with our advancing agriculture, and our railway system has been extended with the utmost rapidity, so that there are now few of the inhabited portions of the State that are not in near proximity to a railroad. The progress of education has been in the highest degree satisfactory, and our charitable institutions, the just pride of all our people, have, by their wise and humane management, given comfort and relief to all who have been brought within their influence.

Happiness and peace have been found throughout all our borders. The State was never more free from crime—the laws have been faithfully enforced, and the rights of all preserved and maintained.

With this brief preface, I invite your attention to a statement of the condition of the State.

From the reports of the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, it appears that the balance in the Treasury, belonging to the various funds, at the close of the last fiscal year (Sept. 30, 1872), was $239,109.11.

The receipts and disbursements of the general fund, for the year, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

State tax	$685,040.93
Tax on suits	4,460.00
Railroad companies—taxes	228,528.49
Fire insurance companies—licenses, taxes, and fees	44,510.75
Life insurance companies—licenses	16,947.87
Telegraph companies—taxes	205.00
Plank road companies—taxes	200.35
Tax on National Banks	45,177.87
Bonds receivable	510.00
Miscellaneous	35,895.94
	$1,060,477.20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Salaries and permanent appropriations	$ 79,286.80
Legislative expenses	112,326.80
State Prison and charitable institutions	453,707.89
Interest on State indebtedness	160,032.15
Miscellaneous	268,139.32
	$1,076,442.96

The above disbursements are classed as follows:

For State institutions	$458,707.89
Interest on State debt	160,032.15
Special appropriations and other extraordinary expenses	120,108.09
Making a total of extraordinary expenses	$738,848.13
Which sum deducted from the total disbursements leaves as ordinary expenses	$337,594.83
The expenses of the same class in 1870 were	$316,330.31
And in 1871	293,746.66

The apparent excess of the ordinary expenses of the past year over the preceding year is explained by the following table, showing of what items the ordinary expenses consisted:

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

Items.	1871.	1872.
State officers and clerks	$ 61,978.96	$ 61,575.75
Legislative expenses	01,666.12	112,326.80
Supreme Court	14,016.34	13,158.00
Circuit Court	29,833.33	30,000.00
Historical Society	6,395.97	6,300.00
State Library	2,629.20	1,694.80
Engineers, firemen, and laborers	14,277.16	16,258.32
Gas	5,143.03	5,286.94
Postage—State Departments	4,517.15	4,525.62
Governor's contingent fund	1,380.63	601.06
Stationery	464.97	20,000.00
Printing	28,439.10	47,904.64
Advertising	1,759.27	2,207.49
Publishing laws	14,478.90	12,155.10
Militia, Military Secretary and Armorer	2,150.48	2,197.20
State Board of Assessors	80.00	1,493.20
Coal	4,536.00	*5,368.95
Total	$293,746.66	$337,594.83

The difference, as will be seen, is found substantially in three items, viz: Legislative expenses, printing, and stationery. The excess of Legislative expenses is partially accounted for in the expense incurred by the preceding Legislature, in what was known as the "Dells Investigation," which was paid during the past year. But that still leaves the Legislative expenses many thousand dollars in excess of the expenses for the last five years. This fact will, no doubt, challenge your attention, and I hope that the present Legislature will be able to present a showing that will compare favorably with any preceding year.

At the last session, the cost of employes of the Assembly was reduced $1,108.40, while the similar expenses of the Senate were increased $2,911.25. By the table before referred to, it will be seen that in the past season there was expended for printing $47,904.64, against $23,439.10 the preceding year. This excess largely arises from the printing of the Constitution, ordered by the Legislature of 1871, which amounted to $13,360.78, and the report of the State Board of Charities and Reform, $1,149.61.

There was paid during the past year $20,000 for stationery; but $10,000 of that sum was for stationery purchased and used the year before, for the payment of which the Legislature neglected to appropriate.

These explanations show that the expenses proper for the past year do not materially vary from the preceding year.

STATE DEBT.

The debt of the State on the 30th of September, 1872, was as follows:

Certificates of indebtedness in trust for the different funds	$2,233,900.00
State bonds outstanding	18,100.00
Currency certificates	57.00
Total	$2,252,057.00

The certificates of indebtedness on the State are held for the different funds as follows:

School fund	$1,559,700.00
Normal School fund	512,500.00
University fund	111,000.00
Agricultural College fund	50,600.00
Total	$2,233,800.00

The total productive accumulations of all the trust funds of the State, on the 30th day of September, 1872, were $3,776,185.15, showing an increase during the last fiscal year of $276,641.05.

The amount belonging to each fund on the same day was as follows:

School fund	$2,432,771.28
Normal School fund	205,983.88
University fund	206,983.88
Agricultural College fund	205,058.20

The operation of the law of 1870, entitled "an act to authorize the Commissioners of School and University Lands to loan the trust funds to school districts for the purpose of building school buildings therein," has not in all cases been satisfactory, and I recommend the repeal of that law.

GOVERNOR'S CONTINGENT FUND.

There has been expended from the Governor's Contingent Fund during the year, the sum of $397. The balance remaining in the fund, Jan. 1, 1873, was $2,555.13, as follows: Unexpended balance of appropriation of 1871, $555.13. Appropriation of 1872, $2,000. No further appropriation is required for the ensuing year.

There was received at the Executive Office during the year 1872, for commissions to Commissioners of Deeds, to reside in other States, the sum of $253, which has been paid into the State Treasury.

STATE TAX.

The State tax levied for 1871 was $629,143.10, which was $91,180.14 less than the preceding year. The tax levied for 1872 was $765,291.55.

There is due the State from counties, on account of taxes for previous years, the sum of $3,590.91. This very satisfactory result is no doubt due, in a great measure, to the operation of the law "to facilitate the payment of indebtedness to the State," enacted by the Legislature of 1872.

The following table shows the assessed valuation, the amount of State tax, and the rate per cent for the last six years:

Year.	*Valuation.*	*State tax.*	*Rate per cent*
1867	$196,851,161	$649,958.86	3⅓ mills.
1868	244,140,744	544,389.12	2 21-100 mills.
1869	242,641,124	515,961.13	2⅛ mills.
1870	455,900,600	720,323.24	1 58-100 mills.
1871	455,900,800	629,143.10	1 38-100 mills.
1872	390,434,875	765,291.55	1 96-100 mills.

It will be seen that the rate of taxation has been increased from 1 33-100 mills to 1 96-100 mills; but this partially arises from the diminished assessment of the last year. There is no doubt that the value of the property in the State is actually some millions greater than the preceding year. A tax of one mill on a dollar on the real value of all the property in the State, in addition to the tax on railway and insurance companies, would give all the revenue necessary to meet the expenses of the State Government.

The State taxes are not high, and the burdensome taxes paid by the people are such as are imposed directly by themselves for county, town, school, road, and other purposes immediately under their own control.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The last Legislature passed a joint resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting counties, towns, villages, school districts, or other municipal corporations from becoming indebted for any purpose to an amount exceeding 5 per centum of the value of the taxable property therein. I recommend that said resolution be again passed, that the question may be submitted to a vote of the people at the next general election.

The sooner the power of running in debt beyond the fair means of paying is taken away from counties, towns, etc., the better.

PROPERTY BY DESCENT.

In 1868, the law relating to property by descent was materially changed, so as to give the entire property of an intestate leaving a widow without children, to the widow.

I consider this as calculated to operate oftentimes very harshly and unjustly towards the parents of the intestate.

I believe that there is no other instance in the United States where estates are disposed of in this manner. I cannot find that there was any discussion over the bill when it was passed, or that any reason was assigned for it.

The law, as it stood prior to 1868, was very liberal to the widow, giving all the estate of her husband to her during her natural life, and after her decease to his father.

I recommend that the law be so amended as to give the widow an absolute fee simple title to such portion of her husband's estate as you may deem just and equitable, and the remainder, in the absence of children, to the father of the intestate, or there being no father, to the mother, or in the absence of either father or mother, to the brothers and sisters of the deceased in equal shares.

GAMBLING.

The laws of the State as applicable to professional gamblers are doubtless all sufficient, and only require to be enforced. But some law seems to be required to break up the schools where gamblers are made. These are everywhere.

Even the Church (unwittingly, no doubt,) is sometimes found doing the work of the devil. Gift concerts, gift enterprises, and raffles, sometimes in aid of religious or charitable objects, but often for less worthy purposes, lotteries, prize packages, etc., are all devices to make money without value received. Nothing is so demoralizing or intoxicating, particularly to the young, as the acquisition of money or property without labor.

Respectable people engaging in these chance enterprises and easing their consciences with the reflection that the money is to go to a good object, it is not strange that the youth of the State should so often fall into the habits which the excitement of games of hazard are almost certain to engender.

If you can devise some law to break up these practices and bring them into discredit, you will deserve the thanks of all good people.

TEMPERANCE.

The last Legislature passed a law "to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors." It has not been in operation long enough to enable the public to judge fairly in regard to its merits. The law should have a fair trial, and, if any amendment is required to secure its enforcement, I hope that it will be supplied.

RAILWAY CHARGES.

In my last annual message, I gave my views at length upon the general subject of railroads and their management. Those views are unchanged, and I do not deem it necessary to here repeat them.

But I desire this to be borne in mind, that under our State Constitution the people are the absolute masters of every railway in the State, and it is within the power of the Legislature to alter or repeal any charter within the State. If railways become oppressive, the Legislature will be in fault if it does not apply the proper correction, and primarily the people who elect the Legislature.

It cannot be denied that the many vast and overshadowing corporations in the United States are justly a source of alarm. The Legislature cannot scan too closely every measure that shall come before it, which proposes to give additional rights and privileges to the railways of the State. The innumerable vast fortunes in the country, ranging from five to fifty millions and upwards, nearly all are due to our railway system, and represent in great part sums drawn from the masses of the people in excess of a fair dividend on the capital employed. Whether the railroads of this state are managed fairly and justly or not, is for you to decide, and you will always find me ready to co-operate with you in such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the public. In my first annual message, I recommended the organization of a "Board of Railroad Commissioners, with power to inquire into all complaints and abuses, and to exercise a general supervision over the operating of the several railroads within the State, and to recommend such legislation as may seem to them expedient, and report annually to the Governor." That recommendation I here repeat.

RAILROAD PASSES.

The system of granting passes by railroad companies to State officials is one of more than doubtful propriety, yet the practice is so universal that few can say, "I am holier than thou." Passes are not granted from a pure spirit of benevolence, but because a return is expected in some form. None of us will admit that our public action can be influenced by so trivial a consideration as a railroad pass, but to avoid even the suspicion of being improperly influenced in the discharge of public duties, I recommend that the granting of passes to the class of State officials who, through their public office, have power to confer or withhold benefits to a railroad company, be prohibited.

[The remainder of the message refers to the National Bank tax; appropriations from the General Fund in excess of the amount in the Treasury; State war claims; United States Senator; temperance; the Centennial Exposition; State Historical Society; charitable institutions; State Prison criminal statistics; education; State University; State Capital; Park fence; Park Commissioners; Fire Relief Fund; Geological Survey; Railroads; the St. Croix Land Grant; river improvements; Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal; Harbor of Superior, and Postal Telegraph.]

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 8, 1873.

Governor Woodson was inaugurated at Jefferson City, to-day, and read his message. The message opens by saying that, on November last, the people of Missouri, for the first time during the last decade, elected, without let or hindrance, the men of their choice as officers of the Government. He then refers to the complaints which have been made against those who have moulded and shaped the policies of the recent past in Missouri, meaning the proscriptive partisanship in the enactment and enforcement of laws, and says: "Unless we adopt a different policy the same evil results will follow us that have followed those who preceded us." He strongly appeals to the Assembly to sink the partisan in the patriot, and legislate only for the common good, and pledges himself that, while he is Governor, the interests, the honor, and the prosperity of the State will alone control his official acts.

He discusses the Constitutional Convention question at considerable length; and, while admitting that the present Constitution contains many objectionable features, he opposes a Convention as a remedy for the evil. He says: "The Republica party and the Liberal Republicans of the State are opposed to the Convention; also, a great many of the most intelligent, prudent, and sagacious Democrats. Therefore, a Convention would be partisan, and a Constitution should never be formed by partisans, or for partisan ends." He also opposes the measure from an economical standpoint. He then proposes a Committee, or Board of Constitutional Revisions, consisting of five or seven of the most distinguished citizens of the State, to be chosen by joint vote of both Houses, or appointed by the Governor, who shall meet in the Capital at once and take the whole matter into consideration, prepare such amendments to the Constitution as are demanded by the people, and perfect the organic law.

The Governor devotes considerable space to the Penitentiary question, and recommends the creation of a Board of Managers, who shall have entire control of the State Prison, and be responsible to the State for the management of its affairs. He also thinks this Board should largely control all the prisons and jails in the State, as well as the Insane Asylums, and all benevolent institutions which are supported by the State.

He alludes to the great cost to the State and counties of criminal cases, and asserts that thousands of dollars are annually stolen from the Treasury in making cost-bills by Sheriffs and County Clerks; and recommends the passage of a law declaring that no costs in criminal or penal cases shall be paid out of the State or County Treasury.

After touching upon the subjects of education, extra sessions, and a few other local matters, the Governor closes as follows: "The eyes of the nation are upon us. All the power in Missouri, in every department of government, is in the hands of the Democratic party. Such is the case in few other States in the American Union. Our political enemies at home and abroad will scrutinize all our acts, and take advantage of every error we may commit. We can perpetuate our power only in one way, and that is by doing right, and showing by our works that we, as a party, have been in earnest in our pledges of economy and reform. Let us calmly pursue the line of policy indicated, and never be driven from it by the menaces of enemies, the persuasion of friends, the seductive influences of individual ambition, and you may rest assured that Heaven will bless the people and approve our course."

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 8, 1873.

The State Legislature met and organized at Frankfort this morning. The Governor's message was read. Reviewing the finances, the Governor says: The whole amount of the redeemable bonded indebtedness of the State, at the close of the fiscal year on the 10th day of October, 1872, was $9,663,940. The means in the hand of the Sinking-Fund Commissioner amount to $2,420,393, besides unadjusted claims against the Federal Government for advances during the war, amounting to $505,473. The receipts of revenue proper, during the last year, were $1,208,618; expenditures for the same period, $1,573,935. The total estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending the 10th of October next are $1,024,460; total estimated expenditures for the same period, $1,476,469,—showing that the expenditures will exceed the receipts $452,009. To this deficit must be added a deficit of $365,366 on the 10th of October, 1872,—making a total deficit, on the 10th day of October next, of $717,375. The Governor urges the great importance of providing for this large deficit by appropriate legislation, making such provisions as will prevent any future deficit in the Treasury. The Governor recommends that all the balance of resources in the Sinking Fund, except the tax of 5 cents on the $100 worth of taxable property of the State, be diverted into and used for purposes of revenue proper. He calls attention to the unequal valuation of property for taxation. The amount paid to State charities during the year was $614,363.

In regard to violence, the Governor says: "With the exception of a few cases of flagrant violence, there has been less manifestation of lawlessness in the State than at any time since the war, indicating that there is no tendency toward organized violence, which at one time was so prevalent. This decrease of such crime is attributable in a great degree to a more healthy public sentiment in the condemnation of such acts, and consequently a better administration of law against such offenders. I, however, again invite your attention to the propriety of making additional provision by law for the detection, apprehension, and punishment of that class of offenders who, generally in the night and in disguise, assault the persons or depredate upon the property of such as may fall under their displeasure. The salutary provisions for the punishment of ordinary offenders against the law have proved inadequate to the suppression of this form of violence; and while I regard the operation of an enlightened public opinion as the surest reliance for its ultimate extinction, nothing which legislative wisdom can suggest should be left undone to secure the punishment of such offenders, or hasten the day when our records shall cease to be disgraced by such crimes." The Governor urges the institution of Criminal Courts to relieve the Circuit Courts of accumulated business, and secure the speedy trial and prompt punishment of offenders.

He opposes the liberality with which the Legislature passes acts empowering sections of the State to tax themselves for railroad and other enterprises, as frequently unjust to minorities, and dangerous.

Education of the blacks is urged as a measure of wise public policy.

The message recommends the Warden system for the Penitentiary, and opposes leasing the labor of the convicts; recommends the increase of the allowance for the support of pauper idiots, and measures to care for colored people of that class; recommends the repeal of the act authorizing Life Insurance Companies to make special deposits of securities in the Insurance Department; also, the establishment of a Statistical Bureau.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Twenty Persons Injured.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Democrat, Jan. 7.

The railroad between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, now operated by the C., B. & Q. Company, has been singularly and happily exempt from accidents since it first commenced, fifteen or sixteen years ago, and we might say the first serious event of that kind happened yesterday morning to the down mail train, due here at 9 a. m. There were two passenger coaches in the train. The hind coach, which goes through to Indianapolis, is brought as far as Lower Peoria, or Peoria Junction, there to be taken on by the I., B. & W., which makes connections at that point. This hind coach was full of passengers, and the forward coach, which carries passengers on up to the city was about half full. Approaching Edwards' Station, the train slowed down to ten miles an hour, and had just passed the station house, and had got about 250 yards this side of Edwards', when an old rail having its end resting in a cast-iron chair, broke off with a clear fracture about a foot from the end. The engine and tender got over safely, but the rest of the cars—baggage and passenger cars—got upon the ties and went bumping along about fifty yards to a switch. The result was, that the trucks of all the cars got sadly displaced and demoralized, and the hind coach fell over to the right-hand side, ten feet down an embankment. Two hot stoves were in the coach, but by timely effort these were prevented from doing any material damage; but some twenty of the passengers were more or less bruised or scratched, though none fatally injured. The following includes the worst cases:

General Thomas J. Henderson, cut about the head; back and sides injured, and otherwise strained.

Hon. P. H. Sanford, Galesburg, face and head bruised.

Mrs. Jane Lamb, of Bloomington, wife of a railroad conductor on the Chicago & Alton Railroad, was the most seriously injured. She says that while down some heavy man stepped upon her, for, in the confusion, it seemed to be every one for himself. She was injured in the side, and was otherwise severely bruised and shaken. We understand she had three children with her.

A sister of the above was also injured in the side. She had two children. One, a boy, was hurt on the head and back.

Isaac Slidell, of Mansfield, Ohio, hurt on the head and back.

J. H. Harris, of Bloomington, several bruises and shoulder strained.

Judge C. B. Lawrence was slightly hurt.

Frank Price, of Peoria, had his teeth and nose broken.

C. McCurdey, of Vermont, Illinois, had an arm injured.

Mrs. W. S. Lawrence, of Omaha, had her head hurt, also was injured in one arm and on the body.

S. T. Cockley, of Chicago, was severely injured on the head and had some body bruises.

Dr. A. L. Shorb, San Angelos, Cal., was on the train with his wife and child. Lady and child were both injured, but the Doctor, with the assistance of Dr. Wilkinson, of Kickapoo, made himself very useful in assisting the wounded.

Johnny Frawley, the train boy, was badly bruised about the head and face. He has been several years on this road, and this is his first serious mishap.

The passengers speak in great praise of the assiduous efforts to give every aid to the sufferers made by Mr. Scott Dewey, the conductor. The brakeman also did all in his power to assist.

The locomotive came on into town and took out two passenger coaches for the passengers, who all arrived during the forenoon, and several of the injured ones were taken to the Peoria House. Mrs. Lamb, who was worst injured, remained on the train and was taken on to Bloomington by the first train east.

The passengers in the first car were very much astonished as the wheels went bumping along over the ties, but none were hurt.

On the whole, every one on the train has good reason to be thankful it was no worse. Had the train been going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, instead of ten, the outcome might have been a more serious affair.

—The vital statistics of Michigan have figured it down so fine as to report that it takes 9.35 women between 16 and 45 to evolve a child in that State; and that among the 26,663 Michiganese produced in 1870 there were 118 and a *half* pairs of boy twins.

—Miss Emily Faithfull is kicking up a row because the proprietors of dry goods stores don't employ women as clerks for the paltry pretext that "women can't lift the bales of goods." We rather think with Miss Emily that the excuse is a poor one. But the real reason is a good one. It is because ladies only patronize those stores where there are *male* clerks—yes, *male* clerks.

*Paid after the close of the fiscal year, and not included in the total expenses for 1872.

THE BEAUTIES OF STRAW BAIL.

Bill Wray Concludes Not to Take the Chances of a Trial.

He "Jumps the Town," and His Bail is Declared Forfeited.

Pressing Necessity for a New Law on the Subject of Bail Bonds.

The case of the notorious and infamous Bill Wray, one of Chicago's most dangerous desperados, was called for trial in the Criminal Court yesterday morning upon an indictment charging him with assault with intent to kill. The particulars of the affair which led to Wray's arrest are as follows: On one of his drunken sprees, which always were of rare occurrence with him, he became involved in an altercation with Patrick Condon, bar-tender in a saloon near the corner of State and Twenty-second streets. Wray obtained a revolver from Policeman Casey—who was subsequently discharged from the force on account of his connection with the matter—and, standing directly in front of the bar, blazed away at Condon's head. It was a miracle that the man's brains were not blown out, but it so happened that Wray aimed too high, the ball mowing a swath through Condon's hair, and just grazing the scalp. For this Wray was arrested, and held in $4,000 bail for trial in the Criminal Court. There was a general feeling of satisfaction on the part of the police authorities at the prospect of finally disposing of Bill Wray, who was well known to be the head of one of the most successful gangs of burglars that ever operated in the West. He never operated directly himself, but always planned the jobs and took the lion's share of the proceeds, some of which, it was claimed, occasionally found their way into the pockets of certain attorneys who acted as go-betweens. Wray's weakness was bonds, notes, deeds, receipts, in short, papers of such value to the owners that they were compelled to offer liberal rewards for their return, and no questions asked. He would have nothing to do with ordinary burglaries; money he would not handle except as an after consideration; he must have papers, and papers he did have, to that extent that he was known to have accumulated about $100,000 in property of various kinds. His gang always went away from Chicago to work, preferring to take their chances in the banks and offices of the smaller cities and towns. It was Wray's men who did the St. Joseph County bond robbery, the burglary at the Winona Bank, and similar exploits, all of which paid handsomely.

Although his connection with these operations was always more than suspected by the police, they could never succeed in identifying him with them so directly as to secure a conviction, so that his getting drunk and shooting Condon in the manner related was deemed a perfect godsend, as it promised to rid the community of one of the boldest and most successful thieves of the age. He furnished bail to appear for trial, his surety being Parnell Munson, formerly United States Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois. He was indicted for the shooting by the Grand Jury in October last, and the day for trial was fixed, but his counsel readily obtained continuances, and after they had exhausted their privileges in this respect, they obtained a postponement at the December term by a physician's affidavit setting forth the fact that Wray's wife was on the verge of confinement, and his presence at home was therefore necessary. On Wednesday last his case was again reached in the Criminal Court, and this time there seemed to be an excellent prospect of "putting him through." With unblushing effrontery, his counsel made application for a change of venue, which was promptly denied, and yesterday morning was set for the trial to begin. Yesterday morning came, but with it no Bill Wray. It soon became evident that he did not intend to risk his liberty by taking the chances of a trial, and State's Attorney Reed moved the Court that the bail be declared forfeited, that a writ of *sci. fa.* issue, and that judgment be entered against the bailor, Mr. Munson, at the February term. This course will be pursued, but with what success in obtaining either the man or the money remains to be seen.

The escape from justice of this hardened ruffian suggests the vital necessity of some amendment to the present law governing bail bonds. It is barely possible that in this case the amount of the forfeited bond may be collected, but the chances are that the County Treasury will never be enriched by a cent of that $4,000. The bailor has the option of paying it or not, just as he chooses, under the law by which a bail bond does not operate as a lien upon the property of the bailor until the bond has been declared forfeited and judgment entered by the court. In the meantime—that is, between the time when the bailee notifies the bailor of his intention to default, and the time of entering judgment, an interval of from one to six months—the bailor has ample opportunity to dispose of his real estate and avoid the payment of the forfeited bond, for which his personal property, no matter of what value, is not liable. The remedy for this worthlessness of security against the escape of criminals from punishment where they are admitted to bail, rests with the State Legislature, as, under the existing law in relation thereto, the courts and State's Attorneys are powerless to protect the community from straw bail. A man owning real estate to the value of $20,000 may go upon a bond in the sum of $5,000 or $10,000, and may do it with the best of motives, and with no view to assisting in the prisoner's escape from ultimate punishment. But the case proves to be more serious than he at first supposed; the bailee "jumps" the town and fails to appear for trial; the bailor, being notified of the fact, in order to avoid the loss of the amount of the bond, converts his real estate into personal property before judgment can be entered, and the law is powerless to enforce the lien. The legal authorities of Cook County have made repeated efforts, but without success, to induce the Legislature to pass a law by which a bond in a criminal case, from the date of its issuance, becomes a lien upon the property of the bailor, and it is probable that the subject will be revived this winter. It is one which should receive immediate attention.

PERSONAL.

Colonel S. H. Laflin, of St. Louis, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Hon. B. H. Collins, Washington, D. C., was at the Tremont yesterday.

Judge T. C. Witeside, Logansport, was at the Sherman yesterday.

Henry Haydon, banker, of Negaunee, Upper Peninsula, is visiting in the city.

Robert Nelson, Esq., one of the magnates of the Lake Superior iron region, is stopping at Anderson's Hotel.

Hon. Washington Bushnell, Attorney General of Illinois, was at the Tremont yesterday.

Colonel J. K. Mizrot, United States Army, was at the Gardner yesterday.

Judge Chessborough and lady, of Minnesota, are at the Sherman, awaiting the resumption of travel between Chicago and St. Paul.

A despatch received from George M. Pullman, Esq., announces his safe arrival in England. He intended to depart for Vienna at once.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the Sherman yesterday: James Wadson, Pittsburgh; M. D. Welch, Racine; H. A. Church, Boston; D. R. Larnard, New York; S. M. Pinney, Madison, Wis.; A. L. Holley, New York; John E. Iszara, Philadelphia.

The following were at Anderson's European Hotel yesterday: E. C. Sterling, St. Louis; E. F. Everts, Mendota; W. B. Richardson, Cincinnati; E. P. Carpenter, Philadelphia; W. H. Freeman, Boston; H. A. Barr, Escanaba, Mich.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the Gardner yesterday: J. A. Dobbins, Buffalo; W. S. Pope, Detroit; S. L. Montague, Boston; Samual Garland, New York; J. H. Williams, St. Louis; G. E. Stephens, Omaha; C. H. Moore, Detroit; W. B. Altemus, Baltimore.

The following were the prominent arrivals at the Tremont yesterday: J. C. Hammond, St. Louis; Joseph Hargrave, Cincinnati; J. E. French, Cleveland; E. F. Watson, W. G. Smythe, New York; G. A. Garetson, Iowa; B. W. Allen, Detroit; C. M. Pomeroy, C. H. Bull, Quincy.

The following were among the arrivals at the Briggs yesterday: E. W. Peckham, Springfield, Mass.; T. Mallison, New York; J. Wiler, Logansport; C. G. Comstock, Quincy; W. A. Dyer, Georgetown, D. C.; E. H. Griggs, Rockford; George Dimmick, Kansas City; J. P. Allen, New York; Miss Curroll Kennedy, Canada; W. F. Daggett, Boston.

Ossian E. Dodge is defendant in a divorce suit at St. Paul, Minn.

Charles Sumner's death was rumored on the streets of Boston, Saturday.

J. Milton Turner, colored, of St. Louis, has resigned as Minister to Liberia.

Gilbert H. Robinson, the erring clergyman, is now on the Louisville *Commercial*.

Bishop O'Reilly (Catholic), of Springfield, Mass., had Christmas gifts of $7,000.

Mayor Pierce is the first bachelor ever elected Chief Magistrate of Boston.

Mrs. Harrison G. Otis, of Boston, remains in a very precarious state of health.

Leonard R. Cutter (Democrat) has been made Chairman of the Boston Aldermen.

Ben. Eggleston has lost his grip in the Cincinnati *Times-Chronicle*, and O. W. Nixon now controls the stock.

George H. Babbitt, beaten for Mayor of Taunton, Mass., sues Artemas Briggs for slander. Damages $15,000.

A. R. Ketcham, 20 years Superintendent of the Buffalo Water Works, has resigned because the salary is not increased.

Harry Meiggs, who, after failing for millions in San Francisco, went to Peru, and there became the railroad king, has again failed.

John S. Collins, of Omaha, has received from President Grant, direct, the valuable sutlership at Fort Laramie.

J. H. Stewart, Superintendent of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, had a New Years gift of bay mares, carriage, and harness, costing $1,200, from other fellows on the road.

Geary & Harlan will soon be a firm name at Washington. Indian Agency business solicited. John W. Geary, late of Pennsylvania: James Harlan, late of Iowa.

The Rev. A. F. Waller, who died at Salem, Oregon, Dec. 26, went out there as a Methodist missionary, and founded a school for teaching Indians, which has since developed into the Wallamet University.

Florence McCarthy, a Philadelphia agent for the sale of Governor Geary's pardons, who was so unfortunate as to be caught making a market for pardons by instigating false arrests, has now himself been pardoned.

Two interesting marriages are reported in literary circles. Robert Dale Owen, in his old age, to an artist maiden who has a beautiful summer home on Lake George, and Rose Terry, of Connecticut, to a young bank officer in Winsted, which divides with Hartford the honor of her residence. The average of the ages of the four gives an excess to the male members of the quartet.

PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

Proposition to Exchange the Old Bridewell Lot for the Old Custom House Building and Site.

Communication from the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, City Council, Board of Education, and Library Directors to Secretary Boutwell.

The following document, copied from the original in the hands of the Mayor, may take some of our readers by surprise, but the proposition contained therein, indorsed by nearly all the municipal authorities (only two or three names are wanting, the gentlemen designated being out of town), cannot but be applauded by all who are interested in the welfare of our citizens, and therefore directly in the Public Library:

THE PROPOSITION.

To the Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:

Whereas, it is understood and believed that the Government of the United States contemplate erecting a bonded warehouse at a suitable place in the port of Chicago at some future time not long distant, and whereas the School fund of the City of Chicago owns the south half of Block 87, School Section, being 193¾ feet on Fifth avenue, and 380 feet on Polk street to the South Branch of the Chicago river, and with a frontage of 200 feet on said river, and containing about 73,430 square feet, the said half of Block 87, it is believed by the undersigned, would furnish the Government ample space for a bonded warehouse, and is most conveniently, centrally and eligibly located for such purpose, being situated on a navigable river, in the heart of the city, crossed by a free bridge at the south front of the said lot, and distant but one or two blocks on either side from several great trunk lines of railway leading to the sea board and interior of the country; and, whereas the Government of the United States own a piece of ground in Block 119, School Section Addition, at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, extending 190 feet along the former, and 90 feet along the latter, and containing about 17,100 square feet, and on which stand the burnt walls of the late Post Office and Custom House, which piece of property could be made useful by the City of Chicago as the site of its public library, being of suitable area and location for said purpose,

In view of the foregoing premises, the undersigned respectfully submit for your consideration the proposition to exchange the one piece of property for the other, as of equal value; or, if you prefer, that the Government shall select two appraisers, the municipal authorities of the City of Chicago shall select two appraisers, and those four shall choose an umpire with the power of a casting vote, who shall report the respective values of the said lots, and that each party to this proposed agreement, viz.: The Government of the United States, and the City of Chicago shall pay to the other in money whatever the difference may be in the value of said pieces of land.

If the foregoing proposition is favorably considered by the Secretary of the Treasury, he shall prepare a bill forthwith to obtain the necessary sanction of Congress to said sale or exchange of lots, and when he is legally authorized to carry it into effect, the undersigned shall endeavor the necessary ratification of the same by the Municipal authorities of the City of Chicago.

J. Medill,
Mayor of the City of Chicago.
A. H. Burley,
Comptroller of the City of Chicago.
M. F. Tuley,
Corporation Counsel, Chicago.

Arthur Dixon,	David Coey,
Bartholomew Quirk,	J. Lengacher,
M. B. Bailey,	A. H. Pickering,
E. F. Cullerton,	J. W. McGenniss,
M. Schmitz,	George H. Sidwell,
R. B. Stone,	C. S. Woodman,
G. Powell,	Avery Moore,
M. Heath,	Thomas Carney,
William Tracey,	Henry Sweet,
L. Schaffner,	Nic. Eckhardt,
John H. McAvoy,	Patrick McClowry,
David W. Clark, Jr.,	Mich. Brand,
Thomas Cannon,	Mahlan D. Ogden,
J. Clowry,	George Sherwood,
F. W. Stout,	W. H. Richardson,
Peter Mahr,	Patrick Kehoe,
F. W. Warren,	L. L. Bond,

Members of Common Council, Chicago.

Wm. H. King,	C. J. Hambleton,
Edwin H. Sheldon,	A. C. Calkins,
James Goggin,	Thos. Wilce,
Joseph S. Reynolds,	Ernst Prussing,
John Bonfield,	W. H. Wells,
John C. Richberg,	Washington Hesing,
E. F. Runyan,	A. E. Bishop.
Leander Stone,	

Members Board of Education.

Thomas Hoyne,	Daniel L. Shorey,
S. S. Hayes,	James W. Sheahan,
Julius Rosenthal,	W. Woodard,
Elliott Anthony,	Herman Raster.

Directors Chicago Public Library.

EXPLANATION.

The Mayor gives the following explanation of the proposal:

In case the Government shall agree to make the exchange of lots herein described, the old Post Office lot would become the property of the School Fund. Then the Library Board could lease it for the use of the Public Library for, say 99 years at an agreed rental. The Library Board will not be able out of their income of a fifth mill tax to purchase a suitable lot and erect thereon a proper structure, as it would absorb all their receipts for many years, and leave nothing for the purchase of books, or support, or enlargement of the Library. But, by leasing the old Post Office lot and building, after it is repaired, or rebuilt from the School Fund, at a fair rent, they would not be crippled for means, but could rapidly advance the dimensions of the library, and the citizens enjoy a taste of its benefits. The price of the land we offer the Government in exchange for the old Post Office lot was valued by the School Appraisers in May, 1870, at $900 to $1,000 per front foot, on Fifth avenue. It is worth more now. The two pieces of property are just about of equal value, taking all things into consideration. Our ground will be worth very much the most ten or fifteen years hence, as it is more than four and one-third times as large, and, from its location and size, will advance faster than the other lot.

—A cattle disease has appeared in Franklin Township, near Chillicothe, O., which proves fatal in a very few moments. One man has lost eleven head. The disease takes the form of spasms. Stock men seem to think the disease will become epizootic, as it is spreading rapidly in the neighborhood.

NOTES FROM THE COURTS.

How the Chicago Vise and Tool Company was Organized.

An Interesting Recital by the Man Who Claims to Be the Company.

Record of Recent Occurrences in the Divorce Court.

Report of Assignee McGregor in the Munn & Scott Matter.

Zinin S. Mastin swears, in good, bold handwriting, that had it not been for H. A. Warner, of New Haven, Conn., and his blandishments, and large means, and influential connexions, and all the rest of it, he would never have gone and made a Chicago Vise and Tool Company of himself (he isn't quite sure whether Warner mayn't stand for vice and himself for tool). He says that there is no such thing or company as the Chicago Vise and Tool Company; and, again, that he is the only true and original purchaser of the Chicago Vise and Tool Company; and, again, that he and Warner constitute the Chicago Vise and Tool Company; and, again, that Warner and Batchelder and Russell are the fifteenth part of the Chicago Vise and Tool Company, and he himself the four hundred and eighty-fifth part; and, again, that if there ever was such a company, he desires that the Circuit Court shall appoint a Receiver to the Company, or to him, or to Warner, or to Russell, or to Batchelder, or to any of them, or to all of them, or to such of them as may appear to be deserving of it, or any other man, or any other thing that the Court may choose, so long as Warner is restrained any longer making a deucedly aggravating fool and tool of him, Mastin. So much for the general appearance of the facts as they appear to an humbled intellect after a perusal of the bill. Divesting them of a tendency to jostle themselves together confusedly, they may be classified as follows: Mastin relates that at the solicitation of Warner, and on his representation that he would furnish funds to carry on the business, and see him clear of all harm, he purchased from Theodore Beaver, Trustee for Thomas M. Jones, the charter of the Company named, and the stock on hand, paying therefor $7,000, on the 29th January, 1871, and giving notes in the name of the company (himself alone) for $5,000. Then Warner advanced various sums of money up to $5,000, it being always understood that he did so as partner, on the half and half principle, and he promising to see the notes given by the company (Mastin) duly paid. Then the constitution and by-laws of a company were agreed upon, the stock to be divided into 500 shares of $100 each, Warner immediately taking up the munificent number of five shares, Leonodas Batchelder five, and W. P. L. Russell five, leaving Mastin to handle the balance as events might direct. The balance was never handled, and Batchelder and Russell never paid anything on theirs. Thus did the company become a thing of life, to walk in peace and security the paths of trade and profit; Warner being described on the books and papers as President, Mastin as Treasurer, Russell as Secretary, and Warner, Russell, and Mastin as Directors. Poor L. B. seems to have been left unprovided for. President Warner requested Treasurer Mastin to spread the report among all whom it might concern that the Director Warner, of New Haven, was a wealthy man, and a man of importance, and Mastin did so; and then the Company,—that is, Mastin,—carried on the business profitably till November, 1871. About that time Director-President Warner, of New Haven, having become a citizen of Chicago, began to conceive a personal interest in the vise and tool business. He is described as ordering a gorgeous and extensive library of account books and papers for it; of providing a totally incompetent travelling agent for it; of sending a bran new, but wholly inefficient bookkeeper from New Haven for it; of sending down mechanics who were not wanted from New Haven to it,—paying their expenses down, as though workmen were a production peculiar to the Far East; of purchasing and hurrying off consignments of woods and metals, and all sorts of consequential and inconsequential things to it, which could not be used and were not wanted; and, finally, with getting Mastin, "as a matter of form," to give him notes *at one day* for the cost of all this, over and above what had already been paid ($17,000), which notes he now holds over Mastin's terrified head, using them as a means to obtain the control of the business; to put Batchelder in Mastin's place, and to become the whole and sole owner of the concern.

The plaintiff thinks that this sort of thing has gone on long enough, and that the time has come for Chancery to reach out its long arm for his protection.

"UNTIL DEATH DOTH US PART."

John Rogers has been married for seventeen years to Anne Rogers, the fruit of the union being five children. He took to drinking ten years ago. On the 16th of June last he was arrested by the police for striking and kicking his wife, and fined. On the 30th of June last he fractured his wife's skull with an iron wrench, for which he was held under $1,500 bail to appear when called upon at the Criminal Court. On this occasion his wife narrowly escaped death. On the 19th of October last he cut open his wife's face and lips with his fist, and knocked out several of her teeth. She prays the Circuit Court to free her from the holy bonds of matrimony.

Amanda M. Doron replies to the bill of her husband, the General, denying every allegation of cruelty, ill-temper, and amours. She also files a cross bill, giving a very affecting history of married bliss seen from her stand-point. The General, who claims to have been so loving a husband, she affirms not to have given her a cent for her support, and she must have died from want but for the timely aid of the Relief Committee.

Emeline Hasenflue will, in all human probability, and by grace of the just Judge Gary, lose her dower in the lots in Vermillion, Sandusky County, Ohio, worth the sum of $1,000, a sum large enough in itself, but immeasurably small in comparison to her purity and peace of mind, both of which, according to her husband's petition and affidavit, must have fled forever. Henry is the name of her husband, and the other man's name is Elm.

Anna Nicklaus cares not a nickle for Nicklaus Nicklaus, but she cares a great deal for her dower in the east half of Block 28, in the west half of the southwest quarter of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 5, Township 39, formerly the property of her late lamented first, Daniel Stuber, deceased. Nicklaus has forfeited all title to her affection; he has struck her, and turned her deaf and dumb child out of doors, into the icy blackness of an unlighted back street of Chicago, on a winter's night; he has wounded her feelings as well as her body; and she has commenced proceedings at law for the assaults, and now petitions the Superior Court for her dower and divorce.

If his own story is true,—and it reads as though it left more unsaid than said,—physician Isaac P. Fishburn stands, to-day, on the free soil of Lombard (near Chicago be it remembered) the most unequivocally fooled husband in all the States and Territories. He chants a ten-paged psalm of lamentations with a comfortable self-complacency that sees divorce in the near future; and unblushingly lays bare, nay, gloats over, the history of wrongs which the greenest Chicago school-boy would not suffer to be imposed on him. Here and there his language is poetic. He tells how he has been a true, tender, chaste, and loving husband; how he removed from Pennsylvania to Muscatine, and there built up a steady and certain practice; how he made a little nest for his birdie to sing in, which she for a short time occupied; how little birdie soon found itself, so to speak, a stranger in a strange land, and flew away on a visit to the house of Mr. and Mrs. Loy, of Lombard, aforesaid, promising to return to the protecting wing of her helpmate "next spring;" that little birdie soon grew enamoured of Lombard, and "fascinated by its nearness to Chicago," and proposed to Esculapius to fold up his office, like the Arab, and silently steal away, from Muscatine to Lombard, which he did. Meanwhile, Birdie had again flown; but Esculapius, lost in the cares of building yet another and snugger nest, bid dull care be gone, and bought endless quantities of elegant and modern furniture, and fitted up a "fine house." Birdie has never winged her way home again. Twice twelvemonths have rolled away; twice has navigation come and gone; and yet the fine house lacks a mistress. The doctor thinks a divorce on the ground of desertion will put things a bit to rights.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

John P. McGregor, Provisional Assignee, in the matter of Ira Y. Munn, Warren Norton, George L. Scott, James H. Norton, and Charles Munn, bankrupts, yesterday made his report. He states that since he went into office, Nov. 12, 1872, he has compromised and settled the claim of the said bankrupts against Norton, Stowe & Co., of Cedar Falls, Iowa, amounting to $23,000 upon open account, at fifty cents upon the dollar, to be paid as follows, namely: $1,000 cash; $5,000, in payments of $1,000 each, monthly, from Nov. 11, 1872, secured by warehouse receipts for 6,000 bushels of wheat; $1,500 payable June 9, 1873, and $1,500 payable July 9, 1873, both secured by mortgages upon real estate in Floyd County, Iowa; and $5,000 payable Nov. 11, 1873, secured upon mortgage of warehouses belonging to the debtors in different parts of Iowa; that he has also compromised the claim of the bankrupts against Norton & Co., of La Porte City, Iowa, amounting to $6,000, at twenty cents on the dollar, payable at intervals, the last payment falling due Nov. 23, 1873, secured by chattel mortgage on the debtors' elevators at La Porte City; and that he has collected from claims due to the estate $5,703.66, and paid over to the Assignees, J. P. McGregor and G. D. Lincoln, for the said estate, $3,578.42, the balance being expended for purposes connected with the estate.

The claim of Charles Charleston for set-off, against the Home Insurance Company, was yesterday allowed by the Court. The petitioner is a creditor of the Company for $7,221, and debtor on notes amounting to $7,166.93. The balance between the two amounts is ordered to stand as a claim on the books of the Company in the favor of Charleston, to be settled for by dividend at the same ratio as similar claims. Meanwhile the Assignee is enjoined selling or assigning the real estate given as security, namely, Lot 14, Block 15, Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, and Lot 10, and west five feet of Lot 11, in Block 14, in the same addition.

Daniel L. Wiley, of Galva, Henry County, yesterday petitioned for the bankruptcy of Ellis & Sellon, of the same place, claiming on a note of $2,000. They affirm, further, that the debtors have assigned their stock of Ellis washing-machines, hardware, zinc, and timber, a planing mill, and so forth, to Amos W. Sofer, of Galva; household furniture and a variety of other personal property to Wright H. Sofer, of Galva, and certain notes and accounts to Holmes & Smith, lumber merchants, of Galva, also. The debtors were engaged in the manufacture of "Ellis Washing-Machines," the purchase and sale of clothes-wringers, and manufacture and sale of furniture. The usual rule to show cause was entered.

John A. Marshall was, yesterday, adjudicated bankrupt by default.

The rule of Dec. 28, on Armour & Co., in the estate of Munn & Scott, requiring them to show cause why their proved-up claims should not be disallowed, etc., was yesterday discharged, and the original petition was referred to the Register, to take proofs.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, the trial of the United States v. Leo Canman (criminal side), for opening a letter and abstracting its contents, was commenced. A report appears elsewhere. The Master's report in Hinsdale v. Taylor, finding $6,324.80 due to the complainant, was filed and confirmed unless objections are filed this morning.

Emily C. Johnstone yesterday commenced suit, in replevin, for the furniture and fittings of the LaClede House, Nos. 123 and 125 West Madison street, valued at $1,000, including the fixings of 27 rooms, against Adelia Ferris, alleged to be wrongfully withholding them.

In the Circuit Court, E. Walden & Co. yesterday obtained an attachment against Mercer & Co., "of the State of Ohio," for the sum of $393.96, for merchandise supplied. John B. Canfield also obtained an attachment against William F. Modes, otherwise the Beaver Falls, Penn., Glass Company, for $2,500, for balance of account.

The first meeting of creditors in the matter of Spengler & Brandes, will be held before Register Hibbard at 11 o'clock this morning.

H. E. Hubbard, the bankrupt, will be examined before Commissioner Hoyne at 10 o'clock this morning, and his sister Juliet before Register Hibbard on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Before Judge Hopkins, yesterday, in the District Court, the jury found for the plaintiff $307, in Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, v. Warren. In the same v. Koehsel, the jury found for the plaintiff, the shares not having been transferred to the holder, who acquired them by painting-work on a house.

Judge Hopkins to call the calendar in the United States District Court. Judge Blodgett continues the hearing of the Canman criminal case. Judge Porter calls 39 to 58 inclusive. Judge Rogers calls 19 to 35 inclusive.

Of the whiskey cases in the Criminal Court commenced yesterday, most were continued over till to-day, one or two being dismissed.

Bill Wray did not appear to answer the charges against him at the Criminal Court yesterday. The matter is treated of fully in another column.

ATTORNEY'S RECORD.

NEW SUITS.

The Circuit Court—5,509—Edward F. McAvoy v. Jas. P. Collins; assumpsit, $500. 5,510—Same v. Jacob Miller; assumpsit, $500. 5,511—Edwin Walden and Henry H. Denning v. Wm. L. Mercer, John E. Mercer, and George W. Garrison, Ohio; attachment for account, $333.96. 5,512—Robert v. John McAulay; assumpsit, $600. 5,513—Fristedt v. Same; same, $1,000. 5,514—John B. Campbell v. W. D. Modes, otherwise Beaver Falls Glass Company; attachment for $2,500. 5,515—Zinin S. Mastin v. Hy. A. Werner & Leonodas Batchelder. 5,516—James S. Bassett v. Knickerbocker Insurance Company; assumpsit, $2,000. 5,517—Anne v. John Rogers; divorce. 5,518—Merchants Saving, Loan, and Trust Company v. Stephen M. Staples; assumpsit, $4,000. 5,519—Hutchins v. Cloudman; assumpsit, $1,000. 5,520—Cyrus A. Baker v. Jacob P. Decoudres; assumpsit, $2,000.

The Superior Court.—41,917—Wm. Dennison v. G. W. Barnard; confession of judgment on a note of $150. 41,917—Horatio Nelson v. Jas. Dunlop Smith; confession of a judgment on a note of $789.66. 41,918—Emily C. Johnstone v. Adelia S. Ferris; replevin of furniture, etc., of Laclede House, 123 and 125 West Madison street, valued at $1,000. 41,919—Edward H., J. Spencer, and Lawrence J. Taylor v. Edmund C. Bailey; assumpsit; $1,500. 41,920—Isaac v. Louise Jacob; divorce on the ground of adultery. 41,921—Henry v. Emeline Hasenflue; divorce. 41,923—Isaac P. v. Catherine Fishburn; divorce.

THE ST. JULIEN.

A New and First-Class Dining-Hall and Restaurant.

One of the greatest needs of the burnt district of Chicago will be supplied to-day by the opening, in its most central portion, of a restaurant, first-class in every respect. The St. Julien is located at Nos. 151 and 153 Dearborn street, in The Tribune Block, opposite the old Post Office, making it very easy of access from McVicker's Theatre and Myers' Opera House, and accommodating those who wish to adjourn from either theatre to refresh the inner man, and woman. It is near the junction of the State and Madison street lines of horse cars and stages, and equally accessible from the South, West, and north Divisions of the city. The decorations are of the most ornate description; the quarters are airy, light, and splendidly ventilated; the numerous mirrors reflect back the fine proportions of the *tout ensemble*. One-half of this magnificent hall (which will easily seat 300 persons) is set apart for ladies, and gentlemen accompanied by ladies.

The establishment will be conducted by two well-known Eastern caterers, who will bring a long experience and cultivated taste to the work of providing the best of entertainment, equal to that of the celebrated Delmonico's, of New York. They announce their intention to provide the best bill of fare ever offered to a Chicago public, embracing a great variety of excellent viands, with everything in its season, and served in the best style, at reasonable prices.

The *salon* occupies a space of 150 by 50 feet, giving ample accommodation, and obviating the necessity of crowding, even with the large patronage which the St. Julien is certain to secure. In addition to this the establishment contains rooms for the use of ladies who come in from the country to "do their shopping," furnishing accommodations which have long been a desideratum, as it obviates the necessity of retiring to a hotel for a short rest, or a rearrangement of the toilette.

The St. Julien forms a most welcome addition to the list of attractions in the city, and will be one of the most prominent. With the ability and determination to conduct an establishment that shall occupy the first rank, while commending itself by reasonable charges, as well as by the excellence of its *cuisine* and appointments, the proprietors cannot but achieve a proud distinction as caterers, and win a large measure of that success which they so eminently deserve.

Death of Three Sisters in Vermont.

From the Montpelier (Vt.) Journal.

A remarkable case was the death of three sisters in Brattleboro last week. These sisters have long lived together, and were highly respected in the circle in which they moved. The first death was that of Mrs. S. A. Smiley, which occurred on the 21st day of November. This lady was the youngest of the trio, being 56 years old. Her disease was inflammation of the bowels. On Tuesday, Dec. 17, Mrs. A. N. Smith, the oldest, aged 62, died of lung fever, and ere her remains had scarcely been deposited in the church yard, the third and only remaining one of the sisters, Miss Ellen S. Banger, aged 59, died, on the 20th inst., of typhoid fever.

ALLEGED MAIL ROBBERY.

Trial of Leo Camnan, an Ex-Post Office Clerk, Charged with Abstracting Six Dollars from a Registered Letter.

Beginning of the Testimony for the Prosecution—Evidence of Postmaster Eastman.

In the United States District Court, yesterday afternoon, the case of Leo Canman, charged with opening a letter while employed in the Post Office, and abstracting the contents, was taken up. A jury was empannelled without much difficulty, and Mr. Glover stated that he proposed to prove that Canman opened a registered letter, which came from Canada, and appropriated two $3 bills.

Mr. Van Arman, the defendant's counsel, gave an outline of Canman's history, telling where he was educated, and of his entering the army to assist in putting down the rebellion, and of his excellent character previous to the alleged theft. It was well known, Mr. Van Arman said, that at the time Canman entered the Post Office it was a den of thieves. Large sums of money were constantly missed, and it would appear to the jury that the witnesses for the prosecution had many better opportunities to take the money than the defendant. He asked the critical attention of the jury to the testimony, especially that of a witness named Stuart, who would testify as to the taking of the money. The defendant utterly denied the truth of the allegation. He would show the history of the life of the defendant, and would set that against the probability of the story.

Frank A. Eastman, sworn: I was Postmaster of Chicago in May last; know Mr. Canman; he was in the employ of the Department at that time; he left the office after the alleged theft; I have no personal knowledge of the transaction.

Cross-examined: There are about 300 men employed in the Post Office; they are classified, the carriers having a space by themselves in the galleries, the general delivery clerks a portion of the church, and the distributors another part; the Registry Department is not in the main building, but in a separate room, having a distinct entrance; there are four general departments,—carriers, distribution, delivery, and money-order; there is also a special agents' department, but I have nothing to do with it; there is a stamp department, too, which makes five departments; there were five Superintendents, one for each; do not remember their names; Canman came into the office during the summer of 1869, I think; he was there over a year and a half; he was one of the first I appointed; he went into the newspaper, or throwing department, but was afterwards transferred to the Registry Department. Mr. Beebe was at the head of it I think at that time. Mr. Henneberry was at the head when Canman left. Canman performed his duties with clerical ability and dilligence; knew him slightly before he entered the Post Office; there were about twenty-five persons in the Registry Department; part of them were women; Canman had no duties to perform outside of that department; letters were received and registered there, and receipts were sent to other Postmasters; all kinds of letters were registered there; the employes were divided into sets—one day and two night—and worked eight hours; do not know the exact hours the day-set went on; one went off when the other came on; I do not know particularly what Mr. Canman was engaged at; I never saw a package of foreign registered letters opened; I was not practically acquainted with the way in which the work was done in the different departments.

Re-direct examination: Canman was brought to my notice through his friends; he was highly recommended to me; I knew nothing of my own knowledge of his ability; there is an Assistant Postmaster; he reports to me, and takes orders from me, watching the workings of the departments; the safe in which registered letters were kept was in the room in which Canman was employed, and it was part of his duty to visit it; a hole was made in the ceiling of the room by my direction, for the purpose of giving the detectives a place of observation.

Re-cross examination: Canman's desk was in the northeast corner of the room; I cannot tell where the safe stood then.

Re-redirect examination: Losses of money were frequently reported during my administration, but I do not remember a single instance since Canman left; before he came losses were reported to me; I know a man named Owens; it was to me reported that he had taken money; I know a man named Stone; he dropped the evidence of his guilt on the floor; I do not know whether or not Blatner reported the circumstance to me; these reports were made after Canman left; but the persons named were not in the Registry Department; during my term of office there was reported to have been stolen between $1,400 and $1,500; the largest amount taken at any one time was $1,000; it was taken during the September before the fire I think; I never got any trace of it; the letter in which it was enclosed was also taken; Canman was not in the set which had charge of the mail in which that letter came.

The Court then adjourned.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Marshal Williams' Report of Fires and Losses for December.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday afternoon for the transaction of business pertaining to the Fire Department. The full Board was present,

John Foglestrom was appointed a regular member of the Department, upon the recommendation of the Fire Marshal, he having faithfully served his probationary term of sixty days.

John A. Hall, a recently appointed pipeman, was arraigned on the charge of being absent from duty without the permission of his superior officer. In consideration of the fact that he has proved himself faithful and efficient, with this single exception, he was let off with a fine of five days' pay and a warning.

Peter B. Murphy, a candidate employed as pipeman on Engine No. 11, resigned because he considered that fire business subjected him to too much confinement. His resignation was joyfully received.

The Fire Marshal presented his monthly reports, which were examined and ordered to be placed on file. The totals make the following exhibit: Total number of fires, 44; false alarms, 5; loss on buildings, $6,809; loss on goods, $8,010; insurance, $272,225; insurance over loss, $267,215. Causes of fires—Carelessness, 8; lamp explosions, 3; defective flue, 6; defective oven, 2; defective stove-pipe, 1; overheated stove, 6; overheated stove-pipe, 2; overheated furnace, 3; incendiarism and supposed incendiarism, 5; sparks from locomotive, 1; sparks from furnace, 1; unknown, 6.

The Board discussed the question of moving the temporary house occupied by Engine No. 11, on Michigan street, to Chicago avenue, where it is to be devoted to the use of Engine No. 14, which will be changed from the Rolling Mill district. It was decided to postpone action until the lowest house-mover's bid could be ascertained.

John Cook and John A. Cook were appointed pipemen on trial for sixty days.

The Board then adjourned.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: There are parties in Chicago urging soldiers to locate homesteads under the law of 1870, although they cannot go upon the land within six months, as required by law. They represent that the Senate will pass the Bounty Land bill which recently passed the House, and then they will have their land already secured. By this means they induce the soldier to part with his discharge and $5 or $10. Soldiers should stop and consider before committing this suicidal act. There is no probability that the Senate will, during the present session, concur with the House in enacting the Bounty Land law; and, even if it should do so, it would be six months or a year before soldiers could secure their certificates, and, having failed to settle upon their land within six months, they would thereafter forfeit all right to homestead, and the parcel of land which they fee an attorney to secure will pass into other hands. Let soldiers take warning and save their money.

C. Augustus Haviland.

Chicago, Jan. 7, 1873.

Record of a Conductor.

From the Boston Transcript, Dec. 31.

Mr. Ansell Tucker will to-day complete the thirty-second consecutive year of service as conductor on the Boston & Maine Railroad. For fifteen years previous to this engagement he was driver of the mail stage between Haverhill, Mass., and Boston. The remarkable fact connected with Mr. Tucker's long connection with one line of railroad is that since 1840 no passenger on his trains has been killed, and the corporation has never been called upon to pay a dollar for injury to any person in the cars under his charge. Mr. Tucker enjoys robust health, and a stranger would hardly think his age greater than his years of honorable service as stage-driver and conductor. He looks as if his vigorous constitution would hold out for another third of a century on the same track.

RAILROAD NEWS.

A Gigantic Railway Consolidation Reported.

The Railway System of Texas—Missouri Railway Valuation.

It seems probable that the consolidation referred to some time since, between the New York Midland, Canada Southern, Chicago & Northwestern, and the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railways, has been effected. The Toledo, Wabash & Western, being largely interested in the Canada Southern, and both roads in the New York Midland, the Chicago & Northwestern saw the advantages that would be likely to accrue by combining with these roads and building an independent line through to Michigan. The Toledo, Wabash & Western Company are pushing their road through Canada with the greatest energy. A survey has been made of the extension of the road from Toledo and Detroit, and on the portion from Tolado to Trenton, considerable work has been done in the way of grading and preparing the road-bed. The line of the Chicago, Michigan & Canada Southern Road has been surveyed through Michigan, and considerable work in the counties of Monroe, Lenawee, and Hillsdale completed. The New York Midland Railway, also being rapidly built, composes the eastern outlet of the Canada Southern, and will afford it an independent line to New York York City. The Toledo, Wabash & Western is also to construct and acquire by purchase or lease, roads beginning at some point on its line within a short distance of Toledo, and extending through Indianopolis, and thence in as nearly an air line as possible, to Cairo. If the consolidation is completed, as maintained, it is one of the most gigantic ever formed on this continent. It reaches from the seaboard of New York to the Red River on the north, the Missouri on the west, and the Mississippi at the junction of the Ohio on the south. It passes through nine States and Provinces, and, with its numerous branches, controls an aggregate mileage nearly as great as that from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

HOUSTON, TEXAS—ITS RAILWAYS.

The total length of completed railroads centering in, and tributary to Houston, Texas, is 1,083 miles. The Houston & Texas Central Railway commences at Houston, and will terminate 341 miles north, at Red River City, where it effects a junction with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. This road has already contributed vastly to the development of Texas. The central offices, and the machine shops and car works, are located in the city of Houston. The main trunk line of the road is now completed. The western branch of the road is completed, from the main trunk at Hempstead to Austin, a distance of 115 miles. The Northwestern Branch is completed from the main trunk at Bremond, to Waco, a distance of forty-five miles. These two branches bring Houston in connection with Austin, the State capital. The engineers are now engaged on the survey of the Northeastern Branch, which will leave the main trunk at some point north of Corsicana, and reach the Red River, *via* Paris, Lamar County. The Houston, Great Northern & International Railway runs due north from Houston to the Red River, *via* Clarksville, where it will secure northern connections *via* the line of the Memphis & El Paso Railway. The main trunk has been completed some twenty miles beyond Palestine, a distance of 172 miles, and will be opened to Tyler, 192 miles from Houston, in February, 1873. The road has already diverted to Houston an immense trade, formerly tributary to New Orleans *via* Red River. Sixty acres have been secured in southeastern Houston for the accommodation of the road. The road penetrates an extensive lumber region. Mills are springing up along its entire line, increasing the importance of Houston as a lumber depot. The Huntsville Branch of the Houston & Great Northern Road is completed from the main trunk at Phelps to Huntsville, the site of the State Penitentiary; a daily train is run from Houston and returns carrying the way freight. The International Railway embraces the construction of a line from the terminus of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, at Fulton, Arkansas, to Mazatlin, on the Gulf of Mazatlin, Mexico, thus securing a short line to the Pacific Ocean. The road has been completed to its connection with the Texas Pacific at Longview, a distance of 174 miles. The Houston & Rio Grande Railway, which penetrates the far-famed sugar and cotton region of the Brazos and Caney, is completed a distance of fifty miles. The New Orleans & Texas Railroad, now forming a part of the New Orleans, Texas, Mobile & Chattanooga Railway combination, has been completed to the Sabine River, 106 miles, but is now greatly out of repair. Contracts have been let to place it in a good condition. The Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonia Railway is completed from the junction with the Houston Tap & Brazoria Railway, six miles from Houston, to Columbus, a distance of 80 miles. The Galveston & Houston Railway, 50 miles long, connects Galveston with Houston.

MISSOURI RAILROADS.

From an abstract prepared by the Missouri Special Board of Equalization for railroad property, we obtain the following statement, regarding the value of the railroads of the State, exclusive of equipage: Hannibal & St. Joseph, $2,176,966; Missouri Pacific, $2,407,500; St. Louis & Iron Mountain, $2,030,800; St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, $2,936,440; Atlantic & Pacific, $1,466,250; St. Louis & Santa Fe, $181,200; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, $527,500; Missouri, Fort Scott & Gulf, $17,500; Quincy, Missouri & Pacific, $150,000; St. Louis & St. Joseph, $377,550; Hannibal & Central Missouri, $350,350; St. Louis, Council Bluffs & Omaha, $426,300; Chicago & Southwestern, $786,500; Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs, $1,016,850; Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska, $260,000; Mississippi Valley & Western, $90,000. The grand total of railroads in the State, with their rolling stock, land grants, and building is $27,725,607.

GENERAL NOTES.

Colonel McCrearey, the Commissioner appointed by Governor Bagley, of Michigan, to examine the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad from Menominee to Escanaba, and the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad from Champion to Larise, at the head of Keweenaw Bay, returned to Detroit on the 7th. The trip from Detroit to Larise, 760 miles, was made in thirty-six hours. The completion of these roads makes a continuous line of railway from Chicago to the head of the iron and copper regions of Lake Superior.

The contest for the Western terminus of the Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railway has been narrowed down to the city of Winona and the town of Wabasha, with a favorable prospect for the latter place. Winona papers are not very enthusiastic regarding the matter, but say that any legitimate proposition from the Company will doubtless be treated by the citizens in a prompt and business-like manner.

It is probable that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will soon lease the right to run trains from Galva over the Peoria Road to Rock Island, to compete for the Chicago business.

Freeman Webster, of Concord, N. H., recently gave up the position of conductor of a freight train between Concord and Boston, which he had held thirty years and two months.

Mr. W. J. Ross has been appointed General Superintendent, and C. S. Williams, Assistant General Superintendent, of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and its branches.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership as dealers in iron and wood working machinery, steam engines, railroad and machinists supplies, assuming the liabilities and assets of the old firm. The firm name to be known as W. A. JAMES & ROCHE.

W. A. JAMES,
J. A. ROCHE.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CATARRH.

Diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Throat, Lungs, or Nervous System, scientifically treated and cured. DESPLAINES-ST. DISPENSARY, 199 South Desplaines-st., side entrance Price-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
MACKIN AND WILSON
In their bouquet of gems.
The Black Pocketbook; Wanted, a Nurse; Peter Piper.
AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

AIKEN'S THEATRE,
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Every evening until further notice, also Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Engagement of the popular actor
MR. JOSEPH PROCTOR,
Who will appear as MAURICE in the last new sensation, entitled
THE RED POCKETBOOK.
Friday—Benefit of JOSEPH PROCTOR.
Matinee Prices—Reserved Seats, 50 and 75 cents; Second Balcony, 25 cents.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
A HIT! A HIT! A HIT!
GREAT COMEDY BILL.
Thursday, Jan. 9, 1873, every evening during the week, and Saturday Matinees, Tom Taylor's sprightly, spicy, splendid Comedy,
BABES IN THE WOODS; or, Humming of the Beetles.
And the amusing farce, MR. & MRS. PETER WHITE.
All the favorites, including John Dillon (in both pieces), Jas. C. Padget, John W. Blaisdell, Miss Kate Meek, Miss Emma Cline, and Mrs. Howard Rogers.
In rehearsal, FATE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS BY THE
Grand English Opera Company.
This (Friday) evening, BENEFIT OF ROSE HERSEE
ROSE OF CASTILE!
Saturday Matinee—BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Saturday Night—FRA DIAVALO.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
FRIDAY NIGHT, BENEFIT OF MISS
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN,
WHO WILL APPEAR AS
QUEEN CATHERINE AND SUSAN SIMPSON.
Saturday Matinee and Night—HENRY VIII. AND SIMPSON & CO.
Next Week, Mr. & Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Monday Evening, Jan. 6, every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees, the accomplished Vocalist and Actress
MISS MAUDE HILTON.
R. M. Carroll and his boys, Little Dick, The General, and Master Eddie, Lew Wallace, Miss Lelia Ellis Sappho, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ellis, Bobby Newcomb, Miss Dora Dawson, John F. Fisher, and the Comedy Alliance in a choice programme, concluding with the thrilling Sensational Drama entitled LOLA.

NIXON'S.
Engagement of the Young American Artists,
MR. & MRS. A. O. MILLER,
In the dramatization of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth's great "Ledger" story, entitled the
HIDDEN HAND.
A. O. MILLER in his celebrated character (with Banjo Solo) of ....Wool.
MRS. A. O. MILLER as ....Capitola.
An entire new company. A. O. Miller's celebrated Comedy Company.

CHRIST CHURCH,
Corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st.
The Celebrated Elocutionist
PROF. CUMNOCK,
Will read at the entertainment given for the benefit of the Ladies' Missionary Society, in the basement of Christ Church, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., Friday evening, Dec. 10. Tickets, 50c. To be had at the door and of ladies of the parish.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of BARTER & WHITEHOUSE was this day dissolved by limitation. Mr. Barter is authorized to settle all debts due to or by the firm.
T. O. BARTER,
H. B. WHITEHOUSE,
L. A. PRATT.

THOMAS O. BARTER,
Provision Dealer & Warehouseman,
235 to 241 GROVE-ST.,
CHICAGO.

DISSOLUTION.
The Firm of W. A. James & Co. having expired by limitation, is this day dissolved.
W. A. James,
J. A. Roche,
Chicago, Jan. 1, 1873. T. H. Spencer.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

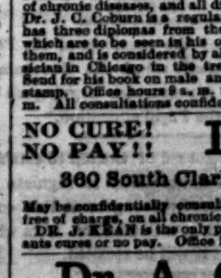
Office of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co.,
31 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.
NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of this Company will be held at the above-named office on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, and consideration of such other business as may be in order. Transfer books will be closed on 8th inst. and reopened on 30th inst. By order of Executive Committee.
ALFRED NELSON, Sec'y.

Election Notice.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Jan. 13, between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
NOTICE.
The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vessel-Owners' Towing Company, for the election of Directors will be held at 252 South Water-st., Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp.
JAMES L. HIGGIE, President.

NOTICE.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fifth National Bank of Chicago, for the election of directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of said bank, in Chicago, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1873, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD Cashier.
Chicago, Dec. 10, 1872.

SCALES.
FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.



MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

COBURN
Medical Institute,
No. 186 West Madison-st., corner of Halsted, for the cure of chronic diseases, and all diseases of a delicate nature. Dr. J. C. Coburn is a regular graduate of Medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, which are to be seen in his office by all who wish to read them, and is considered by all to be the most skilful physician in Chicago in the treatment of special diseases. Send for his book on male and female diseases. Enclose stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., Sunday, 3 to 4 p. m. All consultations confidential.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,
May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Dr. A. G. Olin,
193 So. Clark-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases, both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself, sent sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Ladies send for circular.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.
$5 Packages
OF
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TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will have the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: Proceedings in Congress—Foreign News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—The Credit Mobilier Investigation: Additional Testimony of M'Comb and Ames—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—Deferred Telegrams—State Papers: Annual Messages of the Governors of Wisconsin, Missouri, and Kentucky—Railroad Disaster.

THIRD PAGE—The Beauties of Straw Bail—Personal—Public Library Building: Proposition to Exchange the Old Bridewell for the Old Custom House Building and Site—The Law Courts—Alleged Mail Robbery—The Fire Department—Railroad News—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: The Governor's Message; Railroads and Warehouses: Death of Louis Napoleon—The St. Louis System—Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—Amusements—The City in Brief—The Railroad Question—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Money and Commerce—Railroad Time-Table—Business Directory.

SEVENTH PAGE—Springfield Letter—The Stokes Case—The Illinois State Constitution: A Review of It by Mayor Medill—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Wanted, Boarding, Lodging, Etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—State Legislatures—Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. The Seguin-Hersee English Opera Troupe. "Rose of Castile."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Engagement of Joseph Proctor. "The Red Pocket-Book."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Miss Charlotte Cushman. "Henry VIII." and "Simpson & Co."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Babes in the Woods."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. "The Black Pocket-Book." "Wanted: A Nurse." "Peter Piper."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Dramatic and Musical Varieties.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Miller. "Hidden Hand."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROUGH SKIN MADE SMOOTH by USING JUNIPER Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard, & Co., New York.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, DEPRESSION of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co, New York, and sold by Druggists.

A CLERGYMAN CURED OF CONSUMPTION BY Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

BOSTON, Mass.

Dr. J. H. Schenck:

DEAR SIR: I feel it my duty, for the sake of the sick and suffering humanity, to relate to you the following facts: Last May I was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs and bled profusely; and, not finding the proper remedy, still again I bled in one month after, and became weaker than before. Then I fully comprehended the danger, and cast about me for an ægis from the impending doom.

Naturally sceptical, and fearful of being duped, having an inveterate abhorrence of empirics, I was slow to trust; and with regard to your medicines I was obstinate even to a fault. Not until the living witnesses, healed, recovered with full breathing power, stood before me would I be persuaded. Not until the efficacious balm was purchased and brought to my room, and forced upon me, would I try it. Two of my parishioners informed me of their wonderful recovery; one had taken nineteen bottles of the Pulmonic Syrup for the bleeding of the lungs, and was completely cured, and is now doing battle in the service of his country; the other was a person who was on the verge of death for more than a year, bleeding at every little excitement, and despairing of recovery, until she found relief in your Syrup. She came before me apparently in the very bloom of health, with brilliant, florid countenance and portly bearing, the last person I should have suspected of having ever been under the pale sheet of New England's fell destroyer—Consumption

She looked to you as the mighty deliverer from its scourge, and to your Syrup as a panacea from the complaint. She was a member of my church, and felt an interest for my recovery; and, though sanguine, and even enthusiastic, as she had a right to be, because she herself had been healed, yet there she stood, the living, visible truth before me. Could I doubt her word? Could I refuse a remedy so mild, so palatable, and yet so efficacious? No! Life was too precious, yet too precarious, to delay a moment. I took six bottles of the Syrup, and, recovering rapidly, I went into the country for three months for the benefit of the air. But, alas! the air could not benefit me without the medicine, I went without that, and, after bleeding again, I resolved to come back. I was much fatigued on arriving in Boston, and bled the same night. My case was again critical. Immediately I applied for the Syrup, and soon began rapidly to improve and recover what I had lost. I am still under treatment, but have nearly recovered. I never weighed so much as I do now. I never looked so full in the cheek, and, excepting a nervous weakness in the chest and a frequent eructation of wind, I am quite strong. These, however are receding before the Mandrake Pills and Seaweed Tonic. I have taken them but a few days but have found great relief. According to present appearances, I shall be able to preach again very soon, and come out of this sickness stronger than I ever was before.

As our callings are similar in striving to relieve the ills of life—you for the body, I for the spirit—I feel it my duty to lay before the world my testimony in favor of your Pulmonic Syrup.

HENRY MORGAN,
Pastor of the Union Mission and First Independent Methodist Church of Boston.

P. S.—Feb. 8.—Preached this day, for the first time after my illness; feel a little sore at the present, but nothing more. March 1, preached twice; feel quite strong. March 22, preached three times, and hold meeting every night; therefore, I may be considered a well man. Thanks to the name of Dr. J. H. Schenck. Under God, your medicines have cured me.

In reply to the many inquiring letters sent me from almost every Northern State, I say to one and all, I am the man; and wherein I was sick, I am now healed. I am not the only one relieved in these parts, but several of my acquaintances have been recently benefited. One of my parishioners, after spending a large sum on physicians, and growing in nothing better, but rather worse, applied, as a last resort, for the Syrup.

At first it did not agree with him; it was too sweet, and threw him into violent retching. He then took the Tonic and the Pills to prepare the way for it, and persevered in taking it, until now, instead of going to sea, as he contemplated, to save his life, he has gone to work. And many others I might name. I have taken thirty bottles of Syrup and many of the Tonic. The Tonic and Pills, I perceive, are in great demand in Boston. Yours,

H. MORGAN.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC, MANDRAKE PILLS. Prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, northeast corner Sixth and Arch-sts, PHILADELPHIA.

[To be continued.]

C. C. COLLINS,

BOYS' CLOTHING,

134 AND 136 CLARK-ST.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, January 10, 1873.

Three more jurors were obtained, yesterday, in the Tweed case, making ten so far enrolled.

Governor Oglesby has been unanimously nominated for United States Senator, by the Republican caucus of the Legislature.

A large number of the members of the Prussian Diet have formally asked the Government by what authority it prosecutes newspapers for having published the Papal allocution.

The House has got rid of the bill to establish a Bureau of Emigration, and to regulate the treatment of steerage passengers to this country, by referring it to a Committee from which it is not likely that it will be recalled.

Messrs. Dawes, Roberts, and Kerr, of the Committee of Ways and Means, have been appointed a sub-Committee to report whether it is advisable that the Committee should attempt to alter the Tariff and Internal Revenue laws this session.

The compositors of the New York *Tribune* suggest that each printing office in the country give at least one pound of old type, and that each compositor give the proceeds of 1,000 ems (about an hour's work), set up on Feb. 3, the 62d anniversary of Mr. Greeley's birthday, for a statue of Horace Greeley, to be raised over his grave at Greenwood.

Stokes, who always seems willing to tell reporters all he knows, states that his counsel are preparing a bill of twenty-eight exceptions to the rulings of Judge Boardman, to be presented to the Court of Oyer and Terminer next Wednesday. He is sanguine that he will obtain a new trial, as he was that he would be acquitted in the late trial.

A novel amendment to the Constitution of New York has been proposed in the Constitutional Commission now in session at Albany. It provides for the creation of a council to consist of two Senators and one of the Justices of the Court of Appeals, and to be styled a Council of Revision, and to have a veto power over the acts of the Legislature like that now held by the Governor.

Governor Washburn, in his message to the Wisconsin Legislature, argues that, under their Constitution, the people are the absolute masters of every railway in the State. Corporate powers in the United States are vast and overshadowing, he says, and a just cause of alarm; but, if Wisconsin railroads oppress the people, the Legislature can, if they will, always protect the public, who, for their part, can always control the Legislature.

It is proposed that meteorological signals shall be exchanged daily between the National Weather Office at Washington and one of the English observatories, probably the one at Liverpool. If this be undertaken, the next step will be to establish similar communication with Australia, in which case we shall be enabled to take a bird's-eye view of the atmospheric movements all around the globe; which will extend our knowledge of the science, and probably lead to important discoveries in solar physics.

There is now a Washington report of a fear that the proposed Government suit against the Credit Mobilier Company cannot be prosecuted for the reason that it would make the Government a partner of the Union Pacific Railroad and would relieve the Railroad Company from its liability for the interest on its bonds. The case does not seem to be very alarming. It is difficult to discover how the liability of the Government could be increased by taking action to protect its own interests.

In view of the prospect of quickened emigration from Europe, or of the passage of the Bounty Land bill, a number of capitalists and other enterprising people, among whom are Judge Louis Dent and Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, have applied to Congress for incorporation as the European and American Land and Emigration Company. They ask for power to buy and sell land within the limit of 1,000,000 acres, to make contracts for the emigration of foreigners, to lend money on bond and mortgage, and to issue bonds to the amount of their assets.

Our Public Library needs a suitable building for its books, but has no fund to devote to that object except its income from the fifth mill tax, which it would be necessary to hoard for many years to get the requisite amount, nothing meanwhile being left for the purchase of books or current expenses. To solve this difficulty, the Mayor and other municipal officials, and the Directors of the Library, propose to Secretary Boutwell that, in exchange for the old Bridewell lot, the Government give the city the land on which stood the old Custom House, and which is admirably adapted for the site of a Library building. If this is done, a building will be erected thereon out of the School fund, and leased to the Library.

M'Comb yesterday reaffirmed his testimony about the conversation he overheard between Brooks and Alley, and gave the dates and amounts of the check and draft Brooks drew in payment of the 100 shares he purchased. He further says that on the day Brooks gave the check, he received or had given to his son-in-law 200 shares of the Union Pacific Railroad stock, and $5,000 worth of its first mortgage bonds; later he got $6,000 more of each, making, in addition to the Credit Mobilier stock, $25,000 in Union Pacific Railroad securities, for $10,000 paid. These transactions took place about three months after Mr. Brooks was made a Government Director of the Union Pacific Railway. In accordance with Colonel M'Comb's suggestions, the Committee have ordered the production of the books of the Credit Mobilier, which will throw a great deal of light on transactions now in the dark.

It seems that there has been a very lively controversy between General Sherman and the Secretary of War, although it was amicably settled. It arose from General Sherman's claim that the heads of the bureaus in the War Department were members of his staff, and should conduct business with him and not with the Secretary. Of course, the claim was entirely opposed to the *raison d' etre* of the War Department. A Washington correspondent believes that it arose from the pernicious practice of attaching army officers to the clerical functions of the various bureaus. There are no less than thirty-five army officers thus employed at their large salaries for the discharge of duties which could be as well done by civil clerks. Meanwhile, General Sherman has just complained before the Appropriation Committee of the House that West Point did not turn out enough army officers to answer the demands of the service.

We publish, this morning, a large portion of the testimony taken by the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, embracing considerable matter not previously transmitted by telegraph. Mr. M'Comb explains how he came to put Oakes Ames' letters in evidence in the law suit. He says that Ames' counsel demanded that the originals should be put in as a part of the case, and refused to go on with the suit unless they were produced, and that Ames himself said to M'Comb: "You can publish any letters you have from me; everybody knows that members of Congress are bribed, and everybody does it." M'Comb testified, also, that, at the time the stock was distributed, it had already declared a dividend of 80 per cent in bonds, which was four-fifths of the par value of the stock. An additional letter from Ames was put in evidence, dated Feb. 22, 1868, showing that what Ames wanted to accomplish by distributing stock among Congressmen was not further legislation, but to prevent the Credit Mobilier Company from being "interfered with." In reference to Congressman Brooks, M'Comb's cross-examination by Alley is highly interesting. Oakes Ames admits the genuineness of his letters to M'Comb, and gives a detailed explanation of the items, which is not essentially different from what has been reported by telegraph. His understanding is, that Mr. Colfax is entitled to his dividend the same as any other stockholder. He denies that any stock was ever sold or offered to Senator Conkling, and says that Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and Mr. Patterson, of New Hampshire, received the dividends on their stock. Mr. Kelley first agreed to take some stock, but afterwards borrowed $1,000 from Ames and did not take the stock. According to Ames, the loan was considered an offset to the dividends on stock. Mr. Garfield proposed to take ten shares, but did not pay for them, and never received them. In reference to the "Washburne move," which Ames spoke of as an inciting cause to the distribution of stock, he says that Washburne was making a movement prejudicial to the interests of the Union Pacific Railway, in respect of their land grant, and that all he intended to do was to get members of Congress sufficiently interested as holders of stock to induce them to study up the question, and thus come to a safe and just conclusion. He did not want to be interfered with.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Palmer's message to the Legislature is marked with that clearness and ability that has distinguished all his official writings. Addressing himself to those measures upon which he considers it his duty to make recommendations to the Legislature, he first refers with proper indignation to the acts of lawless mobs, by which prisoners in the custody of the law have been wrested therefrom and hanged, and hopes that such outrages may hereafter be rare. He refers to the excitement at one time prevailing in Chicago, upon a supposed increase of crime and disorder, and states that, upon investigation, he finds matters have been exaggerated, and that, considering the extraordinary circumstances existing here following the fire, the laws are as well enforced and order maintained in Chicago as elsewhere. Startling examples of fraud in commercial circles in Chicago have occurred, with more disastrous consequences to public morals than is the aggregate effect of many minor offences. None of these frauds have been punished. In this Governor Palmer states the truth, no matter how unpalatable it may be. The fact that forgery, swindling, and gambling with other people's property have been for years successfully and notoriously perpetrated in the regular course of commercial business without punishment, does much greater injury to public morals, and the character of the community, than do all the petty crimes committed by those who are classed as enemies of society; and the suggestion of the Governor that such transactions are "characteristic of the period" does not relieve the mercantile community of this city of the necessity of vindicating their character from such a "characteristic."

The Governor does not belong to that class who look to an act of the Legislature as a sovereign remedy for all the ills of society; nor does he accept many of the measures proposed as calculated to accomplish the end of repressing homicide. He insists that the abolition of the Grand Jury and the form of indictment, with the necessary formalities of criminal procedure, would be to overturn one of the great institutions devised to protect the lives and liberties of the people against the aggression of power. He might have added that the strongest argument in favor of the abrogation of the time-honored forms of law in criminal cases is that, as the standard of learning and ability required for the office of public prosecutors has fallen so low, the form of procedure and of administration of the criminal law must on that account be brought down to the same level of ignorance. Instead of holding Courts to pass upon the questions of guilt and innocence, life and liberty of the citizen as protected and defined by written constitutions and laws, prisoners are to be arrested, arraigned, convicted or acquitted by a sort of town meeting, of which the public prosecutor shall be the Oracle. While we heartily concur in the protest which Governor Palmer makes against taking from the prisoner on trial for his life or his liberty the guaranties and protection which our laws have conceded to him, and against placing in the hands of any Judge or prosecutor the discretion to grant or refuse a prisoner anything actually vital to his proper defence or a fair trial, we do not agree to his proposition that an honest and fair jury may not be obtained from men who have read and formed opinions from what they have heard, and who yet, upon oath will swear that they will hear and determine the case free of all past opinions and judgments formed upon hearsay and ex-parte statements. It is too late to say that no man who reads the current news of the day, or, reading it, forms an opinion upon what he reads, shall not serve as a juror; such a rule can have no other effect than to exclude intelligence from the jury box, and give to stolid ignorance, or the man seeking the place of juror, the exclusive arbitrament of individual liberty and life. We concur in the suggestion of the Governor that it is at once the vice and weakness of prosperous communities, that a majority of the most capable and useful citizens seek every means to avoid jury duty, and fail to exercise their discriminating power in the election of officers,—and that the result is the degradation of the laws, contempt for public justice, and, in the end, the destruction of all safety for life, liberty, and property. It is probable that the remarks of the Governor in favor of retaining capital punishment for murder, and yet leaving it to the discretion of the jury to fix a penalty of imprisonment not less than fourteen years, will meet the general approbation of the State. His statement of the exercise of the pardoning power, while it leaves no doubt as to the wisdom which provided such power, will attract attention to a heartless system, long in operation, by which unfortunate persons, guilty and not guilty, are robbed, plundered and convicted by the very agents assigned by law to protect and defend them; and the Legislature can do no act more worthy of the humanity of the age, than to make some provision for the protection of the poor, the ignorant, inexperienced, and friendless who find themselves in the Criminal Courts.

A large portion of the message is devoted to the subject of railroads. The Governor complains that these corporations furnish the exception to the general obedience to the laws which prevail in the State. They set law and Constitution at defiance, and the people look to the Legislature to provide a remedy. The issue between the State and these corporations is one of power. This question of power he discusses ably and in detail. We have no room to-day to consider the position he takes, and, therefore, confine ourselves to a statement of it. He takes the ground that these railways are public highways; that, considered in that light, they belong to the public; they are "improved highways"; that the railway companies, by the consent and authority of the State, have invested their means in making the improvements, and have acquired fixed, exclusive, and vested property in the highway as improved,—which the State can only disturb by an exercise of the right of eminent domain. But in addition to the powers conferred upon these corporations to construct and maintain their roads, they have been authorized to employ upon them the most improved methods of transportation, and to engage in and carry on the business of common carriers; this right to carry on that business cannot be taken from them by legislation nor by the exercise of the power of eminent domain, because when others are admitted to engage as common carriers on the lines of railways belonging to these corporations, the latter have the indefeasible right of participation in the common right. Under this theory the owners of railroads have the right to compensation for the use of their roads, and it will be the duty of the Legislature to prescribe rules under which other carriers will be authorized to place engines and carriages upon the track, and to use the appurtenances of the road, and its fixed facilities, &c., in the general business of transportation.

The Governor suggests that the law under which juvenile offenders are sent to the Reform School until they reach the age of 18 results in the discharge of many who attain that age in a few months after entering the School, and he proposes that the Courts be authorized to sentence juveniles until they are 21 years old. This is open to the objection, so well stated by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, that it punishes the boy for a petty offence by a sentence covering from six to ten years, from which he attains manhood with a certificate of graduation from a house of correction.

The Governor recommends, as an additional State charity, the establishment of an Inebriate Asylum, to which the victims of that disease may voluntarily retire, and to which drunkards, if dangerous, may be committed. The suggestion is a wise and humane one.

The message concludes with an earnest, eloquent, and forcible declaration of the necessity of State Governments, and of their being protected in their proper jurisdiction from all illegal interference by the Federal Government, and he cites the deplorable abuses of power committed in Louisiana as a warning that should not be disregarded by the several States.

THE LAW OF NEW TRIALS AND SUPERSEDEAS.

The distinction between civil and criminal law is an outgrowth of Magna Charta. The great value of the trial by jury consisted in the protection it afforded to citizens against political prosecutions. It was assumed that such a defence as the verdict of twelve men, indifferently chosen, would amply protect the citizen in his life and liberty. There have been very few occasions in this country when there have been political prosecutions; but history has shown that, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the Government of England seldom failed to obtain a conviction in such cases when a conviction was desired. The principle of strict construction of penal statutes, and the absolute adherence to established forms in pleadings in evidence and in all things pertaining to the trial, were the growth of judicial protection afforded to the accused in every case where the life or personal liberty was involved. This was rendered the more important because, a century or more ago, the penalty of death was affixed to a long catalogue of crimes, down to the larceny of forty shillings. Adherence to the technicalities of the law was in fact the strongest defence of the accused. The requirement that the record shall be absolutely free from error, no matter how technical, has outlived the necessity and the humane considerations that produced it. It crossed the ocean, and was engrafted upon our jurisprudence, and has come down to the present day but little changed from what it was two hundred years ago. In some States, criminal pleading has been simplified, but, nevertheless, the Courts still adhere to the old doctrine that they stand between the Government and the accused, and that the latter shall not be injured unless the case presented against him is not only made out in substance and beyond doubt, and unless that the record is altogether free from error. While the necessity of correct practice, requiring legal knowledge and intellectual ability has been but little relaxed, the prosecutors, as a class, have been too lazy, or too incompetent, or too much overworked, to discharge their duties properly, and are, consequently, for ever defeating the ends of justice by blundering and stupidity.

It is a settled rule in Illinois that an Appellate Court will not reverse in *civil* cases for errors of law that have occurred during the trial, if well satisfied from the record that substantial justice has been done. The opposite rule has prevailed both here and in England in criminal cases. This is the law wherever the legislative power has not provided otherwise; and Courts properly abstain from overturning it. Whatever evil there may be in giving to an accused party the advantage of every error, substantial or technical, in the record, and of giving him the benefit of the ignorance and incapacity of the public prosecutor, is one that can be remedied by an act of the Legislature. This is shown in the present condition of the law upon the subject of a change of venue. The right to a change of venue was secured to every prisoner, in 1845 and previous to 1861, and it was so greatly abused that at last somebody went to the Legislature and obtained an act intended to remedy the evil, by leaving it to the discretion of the Court, upon a hearing, to grant the application or not, except in cases where the punishment was death. It was, perhaps, not intended to except even these cases; but the law as written did except them so clearly that, in the Rafferty case, the Supreme Court was compelled to decide that the refusal to grant him a change of venue was a denial of a right given him by express statute.

In the matter of *supersedeas*, the Supreme Court have, in capital cases, made it their practice to grant the writ when the record presents a debatable question. So long as the right of appeal exists, a *supersedeas*, suspending the execution of the sentence until the appeal can be heard, may be a necessity in a capital case where the prisoner may be hanged before his appeal can be heard. Most of the talk that has been had upon this subject is purely nonsensical. When the law gives a man the right of appeal in a matter where twenty dollars' worth of property is involved, it is difficult to say how an appeal can be refused when the life of a citizen is in peril. The bill proposed by Mr. Reed, State's Attorney of this county, upon these two points, provides as follows:

SEC. 7. No judgment of conviction in any criminal case shall be reversed by the Supreme Court for any technical error; nor unless it appears from the whole record that there is reasonable doubt of the guilt of the person convicted.

SEC. 8. No *supersedeas* shall be granted in any criminal case, except when it appears to the satisfaction of the Supreme Court or to any Judge thereof that there is reasonable ground from the record to doubt the guilt of the person convicted; and in every case when a supersedeas shall be granted, said Court or Judge shall, in the order granting the same, certify that it appears from the record that there is reasonable doubt of the guilt of the person convicted.

These provisions might perhaps be amended in some particulars; but we think they will cover the two points which are complained of as grievances in the appellate administration of the law. Substantially, they limit the *supersedeas* in a capital case to cases where the Court (or in vacation a Judge) shall certify that the record exhibits a reasonable doubt, not as to the legality of the conviction, but as to the guilt of the accused. The same rule is extended to the question of reversals of convictions, and will confine the Appellate Court, in its review of a criminal case, to the question whether upon the record the prisoner was guilty or not. Should this be made the law, then persons accused of crime must depend upon the defence made during the trial, and not upon such defence as is presented in the record, and made by the negligence, errors, and ignorance of the prosecuting attorney.

THE ST. LOUIS "SYSTEM."

Some discussion has arisen lately regarding the St. Louis method of dealing with the social evil, by licensing houses of prostitution, and requiring the inmates to undergo regular medical examination and treatment, for which a tax of $1.50 to $3.50 per week is imposed upon each. The St. Louis Chief of Police thinks the system works well—by which is meant that, under it, the maximum of vice may be attained with the minimum of punishment. The Louisville Chief of Police, however, in a recent report, maintains that, while measures of forcible repression are a failure, the licensing system is a nuisance, and that the most efficient policy is "a strictly tacit toleration of the orderly prostitutes, a private classified registry, free hospital assistance for the diseased, and fines and imprisonment for the disorderly." He also recommends the erection and maintenance of an Industrial Home for the reformation of those among the fallen who may desire reform. His report considers the question more in its moral than in its medical and sanitary aspects. Measures of forcible repression, he thinks, disperse the evil, and cause abandoned women to seek employment as servants in families, and clerks in places of business, where they become new sources of temptation and centres of mischief. Such was their effect during their most thorough trial in Philadelphia several years ago, and minor efforts in other cities have ended in the same result. The licensing system is evaded in the fact that a large proportion of the women avoid registering, while the promise of exemption from exposure to disease which it holds out to the depraved increases the vice, without the possibility of real security against contagion.

Statistics of the social evil seem to show that it diminishes in proportion as the means of employment are open to women, in a manner to render them capable of supporting themselves by work. In manufacturing and industrial cities, wherein a diversified range of labor offers opportunities to women almost equal to those extended to men, and where women, both before and after marriage, work for the common support of the household, the ratio of marriage rises and the proportion of prostitution falls. In cities of fashion and luxury, or which are almost exclusively devoted to kinds of business such as importing, exporting, and transportation, in which men alone take part, women are largely supported without labor of their own, marriage becomes an expensive luxury instead of an economical partnership, and celibacy and prostitution prevail. As illustrations of this rule, we may cite that, in Birmingham and Sheffield, the two cities of the world in which employments are most open to women, but 1 woman in 709 is a prostitute; the lowest proportion anywhere found except at The Hague. In Leeds, the ratio is only 1 in every 654; in Manchester, 1 in 557; in London, 1 in 544, and in New York 1 in 518. In La Hague, where the equal and proverbial industry of all classes has been the remark of every tourist for a century, the ratio is only 1 to 750; in Copenhagen, 1 to 564, in Brussels, 1 to 435; in Lyons, 1 to 424.

Comparing these with the capitals of fashion and seaports generally, we find that in Paris the ratio is 1 to every 281; in Brest, 1 to 159; in Marseilles, 1 to 286; in Algiers, 1 to 102; in Rotterdam, 1 to 267; in Amsterdam, 1 to 286; in Liverpool, Bristol, and Plymouth, 1 to 193; in Brighton and Bath, 1 to 244; in Madrid, 1 to 270; in Louisville, 1 to 280; and in Chicago, 1 to 230. The fluctuating character of trade, and the relative instability of population in the newer countries, have also much to do with the sundering of families and the consequent increase of the social evil.

We doubt, however, if any other agency is so effective in checking it as the inculcation and practice of those habits of business industry on the part of girls and women which prevail more extensively in the manufacturing cities of France, Germany, England, and America, than in the cities of gaiety, fashion, and commerce. Of one thing we feel tolerably well assured, and that is, that the licensing system does not, on the whole, diminish the diseases which have been affixed by Nature to the social evil; while, on the other hand, it does hold out a false hope to the vicious and unwary that they may sin without punishment.

Death of Louis Napoleon.

Louis Napoleon, ex-Emperor of the French, died at Chiselhurst, England, yesterday morning, of the disease of gravel, after two surgical operations. The first reports were favorable to his case, but age and his previous free manner of life had evidently enervated his system to such an extent that, although naturally a man of powerful physique and strong constitution, he was unable to rally from the effects of the disease. His death has happened at the only time when it could have failed to have disturbed political events in Europe, for, from his birth to his downfall at Sedan, a period of half a century, his name was more or less prominently connected with every important movement in Europe, either republican or monarchical. Beyond what encouragement his death may have offered to the French Republicans, by relieving them of any further apprehensions of danger from the Imperial exile, it will not excite any interest, or exert any appreciable influence. "Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay, might stop a hole to keep the wind away." His life, however, was full of private and public adventure, and is as fascinating as that of the most notable hero of fiction.

CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE was born at Paris, in the palace of the Tuileries, April 20, 1808. He was the third son of Louis Bonaparte, ex-King of Holland, his mother being Hortense, the daughter of the Empress Josephine by her first marriage. Being the statutory heir of the First Napoleon, his birth was hailed with great rejoicings, with salvos of artillery, and with pompous religious celebrations throughout France and Holland, and, after Napoleon's return from Elba, he was formally presented to the deputies of the people and the army, by his uncle, amid impressive pageants. But soon came the restoration of the Bourbons, and the banishment of the Bonaparte family commenced. Hortense, the ex-Queen, went into exile, carrying with her her son Louis. They lived first at Augsburg, and afterwards in Switzerland. During the exile he was taught by the best tutors. He made a special study of the art of war, especially of engineering and artillery, and served for some time as a volunteer in the Federal camp at Thun. He became accomplished in fencing, riding, swimming, and all manner of athletic sports. Eventually he was admitted to the rights of citizenship. When Louis Phillippe became King, after the revolution of 1830, he applied for permission to return to France, and was refused. He then wrote to Louis Phillippe, asking that he might be allowed to serve as a private in the French army, but the Government only replied by renewing his decree of banishment. In 1831, he settled in Tuscany, and during that year took part in the insurrection which broke out in the Pontifical States. The Austrian occupation of Ancona forced him to leave the city. He escaped to France in disguise, but his *incognito* was discovered, and he was expelled. He crossed over to England, remained there a short time, and then returned to Switzerland, where he gave himself up to his studies, and wrote some works which will be referred to elsewhere. He remained in this scholastic seclusion for five years, but he never abandoned the idea that he was sooner or later to be the Sovereign of the French. During these five years, the events were transpiring which led him to undertake his first attempt on the throne of France. In 1831, after the throne of Louis Phillippe had become firmly established, a strong party was formed in the interests of the Duc de Reichstadt, the only son of Napoleon I., and sometimes called Napoleon II. The Duke, however, died in 1832. Louis Napoleon's brother, Napoleon Louis, had died the year previously, in Italy, and the Prince was now the legal heir of the Imperial family. His hope of obtaining power in France was strengthened by the conversion of Chateaubriand and other prominent men of that time to his interests. Believing that everything was ripe for the execution of his plans, he made the attempt to seize Strasbourg, in October, 1836, which seemed to him a favorable point for his demonstration. The attempt, however, ended in a mortifying failure. He was made prisoner, and, in November of that year, was sent to Paris, where, upon the intercession of his mother, his life was spared upon condition that he should go to the United States. He remained in this country, however, but a few months, his return to Europe having been caused by the illness of his mother, who died in October, 1837, in Switzerland. Louis Phillippe was a timid monarch, and the publication of a work describing the attempt on Strasbourg led him to suppose that another conspiracy was in progress, and he demanded that the Swiss Government should expel him from its territory. Switzerland was violently agitated, and was on the point of going to war in behalf of her adopted citizen, when Napoleon himself prevented a rupture by going to England. He took up his residence in London, in 1838, and for two years gave himself up to literary pursuits. In 1840 he made his second attempt to secure the French crown in a manner which brought down upon him the ridicule of the world. He hired in London a steamer, and, embarking with Count Montholon, General Voisin, and fifty-three associates, landed at Boulogne, and summoned the troops there to join him or surrender. The National Guard, however, mustered in force, and Napoleon, with his handful of followers, retreated to the hills in the suburbs, where he hoisted a flag with the historical wooden eagle surmounting it. On landing, he had circulated printed bills, stating that the Bourbon dynasty had ceased to reign, and that he had appointed M. Thiers President of the Council, now President of the Republic founded upon the ruins of his throne. The National Guard was impervious to his appeals, forced him and his followers to the beach, and captured them all before they could get to the steamer. He was taken to Paris, placed upon trial, and sentenced to imprisonment for life in the citadel of Ham. After a confinement of six years he made his escape, May 25, 1846, in the disguise of a workman, crossed into Belgium, and finally found refuge once more in England, where he remained until 1848, when the revolution of that year changed political events in France and gave him the first real foundation for the fulfilment of his hopes. He hastened back to France, and declared himself favorable to the interests of the Provisional Government. He was elected a Representative in the National Assembly, and took his seat June 13, 1848. A stormy debate thereupon ensued, and, two days afterwards, he resigned his seat and shrewdly left France. The result was as he had anticipated. In September following he was again elected by an immense majority, and took his seat, and at once commenced an active canvass for the Presidency of the Republic, to which he had taken the oath of allegiance. The masses of the people of France were thoroughly in his favor, as is developed by the fact that he received 5,562,834 votes out of 7,500,000, General Cavaignac, who was nearest to him, receiving 1,469,166. His view of this election was that, as he had twice made attempts upon the throne of France, the millions who had elected him were in favor of a monarchical form of government. He at once commenced maturing the plans of his famous *coup d'etat*. He plotted with Morny, Persigny, Fleury, St. Arnaud, and Maupras even while he was making pilgrimages to Ham, and expressing public regret for his rash acts at Strasbourg and Boulogne. He avowed again and again that he harbored no schemes against the Constitution even while he was plotting to violate it. He became the champion of universal suffrage, although he had been a promoter of the law of May 31, 1851, restricting the franchise. The National Guard was paralyzed by the appointment of a General who would prevent it from acting. The army was tampered with and placed under Generals favorable to Napoleon. When the arrangements were all completed, the most famous Generals of France, the chief members and officers of the Assembly, and the chiefs of several secret societies were arrested and thrown into prison. The Assembly was dissolved immediately after it had passed resolutions to proceed to the judgment of Napoleon and his accomplices. The Supreme Court was driven from its bench, but not until it had made a judicial order for the impeachment of the President. On the 2d of December, Victor Hugo and some other members of the Assembly who had escaped seizure formed themselves into a Committee of Resistance to assert the supremacy of the law by force of arms. On the 4th, the streets of Paris were filled with barricades. The struggle, however, was a short one. Not only those behind the barricades, but the spectators on the streets, were shot down indiscriminately, and the prisoners who were captured were put to death. On the morning of the 5th the armed insurrection, which had been very feeble, was quelled. Then came risings in the provinces, but these were subdued by slaughter or imprisonment. Within a few weeks following the 2d of December, thousands of people were either killed or sent to die, either in Africa or Cayenne. France was thoroughly dismantled, and then Napoleon offered himself to the people of France as President for ten years. As no other candidate was tolerated, he was, of course, elected. He at once proclaimed a Constitution which virtually gave him absolute power. The appointment of Senators and the Council of State was in his hands. The Ministry was alone responsible to him. He had command of the sea and the land forces, and was to declare war or a state of siege on his own authority. This was the prelude to the Imperial throne. In the autumn of 1852, he made tours through several of the departments of France, and was frequently greeted with the cry of "*Vive l'Empereur.*" On his return to Paris, his adherents declared that these expressions were indicative of the desire of the people for the restoration of the Empire, and proposed that the question should be submitted to the popular vote. The proposal was accepted by the French people, by a majority of five or six millions, and the Empire was accordingly proclaimed Dec. 2, 1852, the President assuming the title of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God, and the will of the French people."

The events of the Empire are so fresh in the recollections of most readers that they will not need to be narrated in very full detail. Having been recognized by the European courts, he at once proceeded to compel recognition of his power in the most effectual manner. The manner of asserting his claims by his Ambassador at Constantinople brought him into collision with the Czar. He formed an alliance with England, which at once raised him to a position among the sovereigns of Europe. The Eastern question was submitted to the arbitrament of war. In 1854, the Crimean campaign of England and France against Russia commenced, which was not closed until the fall of Sebastapol, in 1856, when Napoleon induced England to effect a pacific solution of the question. In 1859-'60 the Emperor went to Italy at the head of his army, for the purpose of aiding Victor Emanuel against the Austrians, whom he defeated in the two great battles of Magenta and Solferino. The war closed with his dictation of the terms of peace to the Austrians at Villa-Franca by which Lombardy and the Duchies were ceded to Sardinia, and Venetia was left under Austrian rule. In return, Savoy and Nice were ceded to France. Meanwhile several attempts were made against his life. Conspiracies were formed against him in 1853, but they were foiled. Pianori, in 1855, and Orsini, in 1858, attempted to take his life, but failed. These events led to a disturbance of the friendly relations between France and England under Palmerston's Ministry, growing out of the attempt to alter the English law of conspiracy, one of Orsini's fellow-conspirators having aided him in London. Lord Derby's Ministry, however, restored the cordiality of feeling between the two countries. In 1860, he suppressed the Druse rebellion; and, in the same year, punished the Chinese for piracy, by the capture of Pekin and the destruction of the Emperor's Palace. In 1861, he organized, in alliance with Great Britain and Spain, an expedition against Mexico, ostensibly to obtain redress for injuries to subjects of the three powers. Great Britain and Spain, however, withdrew when they found that the Emperor had other motives in view, and he conducted the campaign alone. After several battles he succeeded in establishing his power, and induced Maximilian, the Austrian Archduke, to accept the crown. On June 12, 1864, Maximilian and his beautiful wife Carlotta, entered the capital of Mexico. By an agreement with the United States, the French troops were withdrawn, and Maximilian was left to his fate. He was shortly afterwards killed, and Carlotta is to-day hopelessly insane, the victim of Napoleon's ambition and perfidy.

The next memorable event in the career of Napoleon was his signing the Franco-Italian treaty, having for its object the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome within two years. The last detachment withdrew in 1866, but the invasion of the States of the Church by Garibaldi, in 1867, led to their return. The French, in conjunction with the Papal army, signally defeated the Garibaldians at Mentana, in 1867, and remained in Italy thereafter until 1870, when the exigencies of the Franco-German war necessitated their withdrawal.

The events which led to the downfall of the Emperor are of so recent occurrence that it is only necessary to allude to them very briefly. The Franco-German war grew out of the proposition to place Leopold, hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen on the Throne of Spain. The campaign of the Prussians was an uninterrupted series of brilliant victories. Saarbruck, Weissenburg, Woerth, and Forbach, followed each other in rapid succession, Metz and Strasbourg capitulated, and then came the crowning victory of Sedan, where the French army laid down its arms and Napoleon surrendered himself to the King of Prussia. At the conclusion of peace he was liberated, and sought an asylum in England, for immediately following his captivity occurred the horrors of the Commune, which in turn was overthrown and gave place to the Republic.

Napoleon married Eugenie Marie de Guzman, Countess de Teba, Jan. 29, 1853, and the only issue is the Prince Imperial, Napoleon Eugene Louis Jean Joseph, born March 16, 1856, whose only fame thus far rests upon the famous "baptism of fire" which he received at Saarbruck. He is, of course, the legal successor of his father. By an Imperial decree, if the line of Louis of Holland should fail, the succession is in the line of Jerome Bonaparte. This latter line is represented by Napoleon Jerome, Prince of Montfort, son of Jerome by his second wife, the Princess Frederica Catherine, of Wurtemburg. The American-born grandson of Jerome by his first marriage with Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, is now an officer in the French army.

Napoleon's career commenced in such a ludicrous manner, and was attended by such ridiculous and mortifying failures that the world only laughed at him, and regarded him as a shallow, reckless adventurer. It was not until the coup de'etat of 1852 filled the streets of Paris with corpses that the world ceased to laugh. His official career commenced in blood and ended in blood, as all such careers, based only upon the military idea should. He was a firm believer in Napoleonism, in other words, in Cæsarism. Before his Cæsarism developed itself, men took him to be a sluggish Brutus, owing to his reticence, his slowness of speech, and sluggishness of idea. His strange adventures at last attracted an interest in him, and, when he finally developed his Napoleonic ideas, it was discovered that here was a great man. The Napoleonic idea with him was supreme. He believed it to be the only salvation of France, and that, without it and without Bonapartes, their mere creatures, the people of France, would perish off the face of the earth. In peace he was one of the best rulers France ever had. Trade made great progress under his rule and commercial intercourse with other nations was greatly increased. Railways were largely extended. Magnificent public buildings were erected. The fine arts were encouraged. The whole country was prosperous. In war, however, he proved eventually to be the worst ruler France ever had. He was shrewd enough to tickle the fancies of the Parisians with military pageants and shows. In the Austrian campaign he achieved a reputation for great military genius. In the German campaign, he displayed only weakness and blunders. He had boldness of conception, but not always of execution. He was a man of truth when the truth would answer his purposes. It is doubtful whether any of the sovereigns of Europe placed implicit reliance upon him. His private life, if rumor is correct, was corrupt. He was a man of many vanities, and prominent among them was an ambition to be known as a literary genius. He wrote many works during his life, among them, "Reveries Politiques," "Considerations Politiques et Militaires sur la Suisse," "Manuel sur l'Artillerie," his celebrated work "Des Idees Napoleoniennes," and, seven or eight years ago, his "Life of Cæsar," which he meant to be his masterpiece. Although it is a remarkably concise and vigorous biography, and Cæsaristic throughout, it was not a popular success, and his publishers recently brought suit against him to recover the costs of publication. It is as yet too early to fix his [illegible] a monarch among monarchs, or, perhaps, to estimate his degree of greatness; but his career, nevertheless, was a brilliant one, and ended in keeping with the policy which actuated his life.

WALL STREET.

Effect of the Death of Napoleon on the Financial Situation.

Jay Gould's Restitution Not as Complete as Reported.

Tone of the Stock, Gold, and Money Markets Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The money market does not improve as rapidly as expected. Money, to-day, was active and close at 7 per cent to 1-16, the bulk of the business on call loans being at 1-32 to 1-16. Secretary Boutwell has withdrawn the last million of currency with which he relieved the money market last October, which course has checked the tendency to easier rates. Prime commercial paper is inactive at 9@12.

The death of Napoleon is regarded as rendering the French Republic more secure, and, financially, is expected to improve the situation. This is the view taken by leading foreign bankers here, and the firmness of securities at London and on the Continent indicates that the matter is viewed in the same light on the other side.

The French fund advanced to-day, and there was a reduction of ½ per cent in the minimum discount rate of the Bank of England, the rate now being 4½. Securities continue strong in foreign markets, in anticipation of continued ease in money.

GOLD

was strong and higher, selling at 112⅛@112½. Foreign exchange rules strong, with commercial bills scarce.

BONDS.

Governments closed very strong all through the list; '67s and '68s advanced about ⅛, and the price in London is higher than it has been in a long time.

STOCKS.

The stock market opened with an advance, but in the main closed lower. The increased activity in money added to the depression in the afternoon. The fact that many old railroad corporations are borrowing money in different ways is a check to an upward movement of consequence, and the absence of the usual short interest is also felt.

The statement that the restitution of Jay Gould is not as complete as has been represented is generally believed. Beside the mortgage of $1,080,000 on Jersey property, there are said to be other liens. The Directors say it is a part of Gould's bargain to pay off all the liens, and Gould admits it.

PRODUCE.

The inquiry for flour is limited, but holders are generally firm. The limited arrivals of shipping brands induce much firmness on the part of most holders. Family grades and good supers are held higher. The market closed better for low grades. There is less depression in low grades of spring wheat. Winter is strongly held. Choice is in limited supply. The market closes steady, the demand being light, and chiefly for export. Winter is held higher, but quiet.

Pork dull and about nominal. Cash is quoted at $13.75@14.00, the latter in a jobbing way. Cut meats are in good demand, with sales of 36 boxes dry salted shoulders at 5c, and 40 boxes pickled bellies, 13½ lbs, at 7⅝c. Bacon moderately active, and prices steady. Sales 250 boxes heavy Western long clear on spot at 6⅝c; city long clear at 7c, and short clear at 7⅜@7⅝c. Lard rather quiet on the spot, but firm; 250 tcs sold at 8c for future delivery; 8c is bid for February and $8.35 asked.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Formal Opening of Its New Offices on Yesterday.

One of the solid institutions of Chicago, and so regarded by our business men, is the branch house of Henderson Brothers' Anchor Line of Transatlantic Packet Ships, represented in this city by Mr. James Warrack; so that the occupancy and formal opening of the Anchor Line's new and elegant offices, on the northeast corner of Madison and LaSalle streets, yesterday, was an occasion of no slight interest to the leading men of the city, who assembled in large numbers at the new headquarters of the celebrated institution, partaking of the bountiful hospitality of Mr. Warrack, and most cordially drinking his health and the continued prosperity of the Anchor Line. It was an event of unusual interest, if only by reason of the number and business standing of the gentlemen present, among whom, about two hundred in all, C. E. Culver, Esq., President of the Chicago Board of Trade; Howard Priestly, Vice President; J. W. Preston, ex-President; Charles Randolph, Secretary; Murry Nelson, Messrs. Warren, Fisher, and other Directors of the same body; Mr. Richardson, of the Bank of Montreal; Henry Greenebaum, Esq.; Redmond Prindiville, Esq., of the Board of Public Works; Mr. Brainard, President of St. George's Society; General John McArthur, the Postmaster-elect of Chicago. Among the provision shippers to Europe were Messrs. Milward, Kent, Fairbanks, Kirkwood, McKichan, Steel, etc., while all the ocean steamship lines doing business in Chicago were represented by their agents. It was a genial, pleasant time they had, just as might have been expected with such a host and such a company of gentlemen, and the general impression prevailed that the new offices of the Anchor Line were most successfully dedicated to the commercial interests of Chicago and the Northwest.

The presence of such an institution in our midst, dignified by possessing the functions of a branch house of the great firm of Henderson Brothers, is a significant tribute to the rapidly-growing importance of Chicago's direct trade relations with Europe. In fact, Chicago and the Anchor Line resemble each other in their wonderful growth and progress, as the latter, in 1856, consisted of two small sailing vessels altered to auxiliary screw steamers, while it now embraces thirty-four magnificent and powerful steamships, and six still larger vessels now building. The immense institution is fitly represented in Chicago by Mr. James Warrack, whose standing as an Englishman, a gentleman, and a business man peculiarly qualifies him for the position.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

The English opera troupe gave two performances on Wednesday—Eichbert's operetta, "The Doctor of Alcantara" for the matinee, and the favorite "Bohemian Girl" in the evening. Considering that every member of the troupe has sung in the latter for years, it should have been done better. Both orchestra and chorus were at variance with each other all the evening, and Mr. Behren's best efforts failed to keep the former in tune, or the latter in time. The important role of *Count Arnheim* was in the hands of Mr. Hall, who did not do justice to it, and only served to call up recollections of poor Henry Drayton, who used to sing it so superbly, and of Campbell, who, even with his nasal singing and stiff acting, used to make it very effective. Rose Hersee was a very charming *Arline*, and got an encore for the "Marble Halls," which was richly deserved. The little trill with which she closed it was one of the sweetest things imaginable. Altogether, it was one of the neatest bits of vocalism Miss Hersee has ever accomplished. Mr. Bowler's *Thaddeus*, dramatically, was next to nothing, but his singing was more than usually careful, and his tendency to musical rant restrained, so that he was often very effective, especially in the duo singing with Hersee. Mr. Seguin did not attempt to do much singing, contenting himself with a sort of musical declamation, but his *Devilshoof* was, as usual, finely acted. A genuine surprise was created by the appearance of Mrs. Seguin as the *Gipsey Queen*, a part usually made of minor importance, but on this occasion made the leading character in the opera by the dramatic power with which she invested it, and by her effective singing of one of Balfe's ballads, "Bliss Forever Past," from the "Puritan's Daughter," which was interpolated in the second act, just before the gipsey dance, and received an encore. Another surprise was the oboe obligato for "The Heart Bowed Down," played by Mr. Grare, formerly of the Parepa orchestra, and now agent of the troupe, who took a place in the orchestra simply for the solo, and carried off an enthusiastic *encore*, which fairly killed Mr. Hall's subsequent singing of the ballad.

Last evening, the opera of "Il Trovatore" was given to a very small house, the cold weather either keeping people away or else people had some doubts of the ability of the troupe to perform it. If it were the latter reason, it was well grounded, for a more wretched performance it would be difficult to imagine. The opera was cut without mercy. The orchestra was playing without rehearsal, owing to the lateness of the receipt of parts. The chorus was atrocious. Mr. Bowler's *Manrico* was simply slovenly. It was neither dressed properly, sung properly, nor acted properly, and was marked throughout by utter carelessness and indifference, for which faults there is no excuse. Mr. Hall's *Count di Luna* would have been tolerable, if Mr. Hall had only sung instead of shouted. Miss Howsen as *Leonora*, was very faulty in singing and very superficial in acting, although she is entitled to the credit of having attempted to do the part well. The only redeeming feature of the performance was Mrs. Seguin's *Azucena*. It was some some relief to see an artist on the stage. Her dramatic representation was very forcible and graphic, and her singing superb, notwithstanding the apparent effort of the orchestra and all on the stage to prevent it. "Trovatore" is an opera which the troupe will do well hereafter to erase from its repertoire. In English, it is the most absurd stuff imaginable, and with a troupe of the calibre of this one, its performance is absolutely distressing. This evening, "Maritana" will be repeated for the benefit of Hersee, instead of the "Rose of Castile," as originally announced.

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT.

The testimonial benefit tendered to T. M. VanCourt, the excellent and efficient Superintendent of the Washingtonian Home, by the amateur theatrical company of that institution, took place in the chapel of the Home last evening, on which occasion was produced the great moral temperance drama of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room." For an amateur performance it was a decided success, which may be accounted for from the fact that the male performers have represented the same *roles* very successfully in the past in more *real* scenes. It is scarcely necessary to say that W. D. McFarland as *Joe Morgan* was fully up to his well-deserved reputation as an actor, while the representations of Mr. Horton and Misses Jordan and Van Court showed a thorough appreciation of their respective casts. Owing to the severe cold weather, there was not such a large attendance as might have been expected, and it is the intention to again reproduce the drama on some evening during the coming week.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The wishes of the large numbers who ardently desired to see Charlotte Cushman in comedy are to be gratified. To-night, and on Saturday afternoon and evening, Miss Cushman appears in the first three acts of "Henry VIII.," closing with the trial scene, and also as *Mrs. Simpson*, in the glorious comedy of "Simpson & Co.," with Mr. McVicker, Mr. Levick, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Stoncall in the cast.

"Babes in the Woods" and "Mr. and Mrs. White" will be retained at Hooley's for the remainder of the week, including the Saturday matinee.

The highly sensational play of "The Red Pocket Book," with Mr. Joseph Proctor in the leading *role*, is retained at Aiken's Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Miller, supported by a company of their own,—and an excellent one, too,—are giving representations of "The Hidden Hand" at Nixon's Amphitheatre. Mr. Miller, as *Wool*, has made a most favorable impression by his fine delineation of the character, and Mrs. Miller makes a capital *Capitola*.

A splendid bill of minstrelsy is the attraction at Myers' Opera House.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

There is no need of cambric pocket handkerchiefs such weather as this. Break the icicle off the end of your nose every few minutes, and the barbarous mouchoir becomes superfluous.

Owing to the bad weather on Wednesday evening, the meeting relative to the formation of a militia regiment, which was to have been held in the Council Chamber, did not come off.

A carpenter named Williamson, who has been missing for several days, was found dead at the bottom of a grain bin in Vincent, Nelson & Co.'s elevator, yesterday. An inquest will be held to-day.

At half-past 6 yesterday evening, an alarm was sounded from Box 72 for a fire in the Illinois Central warehouse, on South Park avenue, near Twenty-sixth street. The damage amounted to about $2,500; fully insured.

About half-past 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon Engine Company No. 19 received a still alarm for a fire at No. 45 Vernon avenue, a two-story frame building, owned and occupied by Mr. Shrime. The loss was $400; insured for $5,000 in the London and Liverpool and Globe.

A gentleman who attended one of our theatres last evening, upon arriving down town at the close of the performance, was heard to remark to a companion, that the only good thing he derived for his trouble was the "hot rum" a man asked him to take.

There was to have been a meeting of the Executive Board of the Woman's State Suffrage Association at No. 884 Michigan avenue, but the winds and low temperature kept away so many members that no quorum was present, and nothing was done.

The Liquor Law gives employment to the Criminal Court Judges. Yesterday, Adam Baer, R. Kalenbech, Charles Baelfus, and Martin Games were arraigned for keeping open on Sunday; Adam Heim, for selling liquor to an habitual drunkard, and Patrick Murphy and Martin Shuler for selling liquor to minors.

The Ladies' Missionary Society will give an entertainment this evening at Christ Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-fourth street. Professor Cunmock, of Evanston, will read selections from standard authors, and other attractions will be offered. Tickets may be obtained from the ladies of the Parish.

The Waukegan passenger train yesterday morning encountered a broken rail near Calvary Station. The rear trucks of both coaches left the track, without, however, causing any damage to the cars. The train was stopped and the break temporarily repaired, causing a delay of an hour.

Drivers of omnibuses must have a bad time of it during this cold weather. Perched up aloft on the top of their vehicles, they are a fine mark for a gale. Add to this the perpetual removal of their gloves to make change and an idea of their sorrows may be arrived at. They ought to be well paid by their employers, and the ladies should avoid adding to their troubles by attempting to pull them through the little hole on the roof. It is unkind.

The week of prayer is being very generally observed in the churches of the city. The interest in the noon-day prayer meetings has been largely increased since they have been removed to the Lecture Room of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The time for holding these meetings during the week has been extended fifteen minutes. Many requests for prayer are presented each day, and many Christian men, from all parts of the country, are heard, as it used to be in the old Farwell Hall meetings. E. S. Wells, of Lake Forest, leads to-day, and Rev. M. M. Parkhurst on Saturday.

The embargo on the Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads still exists. The hotels are boarding many travellers, who await, without patience, the opening of the roads. Trains on the other roads are coming in much behind their schedule time. This is not so much the result of necessity as a wise precaution taken by the railway officials, to avert any serious accident from broken rails, by running their trains too fast.

A temperance lesson, of more value than those ordinarily impressed upon the people, might be learned from the following veracious narrative: John Lain went into a saloon on West Randolph street, and ordered a "hot Scotch." He drank it, and produced his purse to pay for the draught. His hat was promptly banged down over his eyes, and his purse taken from him. As he removed his hat the thieves left the place. He caught a glimpse of one of them, named W. H. Kerr, and, aided by the police, succeeded in having him tried before Justice Scully, and held over in bail of $700. On the same evening C. J. Krochr entered a saloon No. 41 East Indiana street, kept by Thomas Stanton, ordered a drink, paid for it, and left the saloon. Three men, one of them, it is alleged, the proprietor of the saloon, followed him, and after pounding and nearly killing him, robbed him of a watch and $150 in currency. Stanton was arrested, and awaits trial. Here is an opportunity for the Mayor's police to investigate the case, and report to the Mayor, who will, when furnished with the necessary evidence, doubtless revoke the licenses of the two saloon-keepers.

It is sometimes inconvenient to get married, after all, not on account of one's mother-in-law, but on account of one's particular friends. This sententious remark introduces to a sympathetic public one August Roth, living at Nickersonville, an unexplored portion of the North Division. The happy Pole had been through the ordeal; his blooming bride (brides always are blooming) sat by his side. Before them was a goodly feast, around them a circle of select friends. There was, in fact, a sound of revelry, and for the time being August Roth was in blissful ignorance of the troubles and trials of wedded life. His brief happiness was brought to a sudden close by the uninvited appearance of some of his friends. They cursed him in language not understood by the average reader; hurled vile expressions on the bride, and conducted themselves like a pack of ruffianly lunatics. After beating and bruising three or four of the invited guests, they consented to disappear. It transpired that they were susceptible gentry who, not having been invited to the wedding, were grievously hurt, and came to expostulate. Yesterday Anton Berki, Frank Berki, Michael Holliniske, John Seltz, and Frank Robersvisky were held to bail of $800 for assault, and $500 additional for riot. "Save me from my friends," was the appropriate appeal of the persecuted Pole.

THE AMHERST REUNION.

Sixth Annual Meeting of the Western Amherst Alumni Association.

In accordance with annual custom, the graduates of Amherst College, resident in this city and vicinity, met last evening in an Alumni reunion. For various reasons the gathering this year has been held a month later than usual, which had the effect to diminish the attendance. Nevertheless, a goodly company, representing in person or by letter a liberal number of the Alumni, met in the parlors of the Sherman House last evening. The organization of the annual meeting was called by President George C. Clarke, Dr. Nelson, Secretary. The annual election for officers resulted in the choice of George Howland, President; Rev. Mr. Prentiss, of LaSalle, Vice President; L. C. Yoe, of Chicago, Secretary; and Henry M. Smith and Dr. Nelson to act with the above-named as an Executive Committee of Five. The attendance roll of the Association was signed by those present, headed by Rev. Dr. Joseph Haven, of this city, long a Professor in Amherst. At half-past 8 o'clock the party sat down to a sumptuously spread table which fully sustained the reputation of mine hosts, Messrs. Gage Bros. & Rice, the lessees of the new Pacific, to which latter adjournment was made last evening for the next gathering. After the feast an informal and exceedingly pleasant interchange of sentiments took place. Letters were read from President Stearns, from Professor Mather, representing the Amherst Faculty, and from quite a number of the members of the Association resident in the West. Among these were letters from members of the earliest classes of the College, the veteran in the list being Lucien Farnam, of Newark, Ill., of the class of 1827. Several recent graduates were present and gave interesting reference to later phases and features of college life. Among other matters, the triumph of Amherst boys in the Springfield regatta of last season was referred to with pride, and a movement was inaugurated to express a sense of remembrance and pride in this latest laurel of Amherst, and an addition will be made to the students' fund for this purpose. A little before midnight the gathering separated, full of satisfaction, and with the purpose to secure a full roll-call next year.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Convention of Farmers of Livingston County, Ill.

The farmers of Livingston County held a Convention at Pontiac on Monday, Jan. 6, 1873. In point of intelligence, wealth, and numbers, no Convention of a similar character has ever before met.

J. H. Stitt, having been chosen Temporary Chairman, stated that the object of this Convention was to take action in regard to obtaining a reduction of freight and passenger rates of toll on the several railroads of this State.

Fifty-nine delegates were present, representing twenty towns.

The Convention chose as Permanent Chairman J. H. Stitt, and S. T. K. Prime as Permanent Secretary.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Wentz, Colon, and S. S. Morgan.

During the absence of the Committee, the Hon. Jason W. Strevelle addressed the Convention. He thought the complaints were just, as made by the commercial and agricultural classes, against the railroads. He would have the Legislature appropriate half the property of the State, if it be necessary, to fight this question. I would make the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company feel that they must obey the laws; and, as a last alternative, I would obliterate every railroad tie, car, and rail, on the grounds that we had equal rights.

The Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

WHEREAS, The Constitutional Convention of 1870, by the express provisions thereof, made it the duty of the Legislature of this State to fix a maximum rate for freights and passengers upon the railroads of this State; therefore be it

Resolved, 1. That the action already taken by the Legislature of the State of Illinois meets with the approbation of this meeting, and that we demand of our Representatives that they pass such other and additional legislation as may be necessary to a full realization of the intention of the framers of the Constitution of 1870 in this regard.

2. That we hereby pledge ourselves, regardless of former party prejudices or predilections, to vote for no man for office who is opposed to us on this question, and to support and sustain those who are in our favor and opposed to the railroad monopolies.

3. That we are pleased to express our appreciation of the energy and fidelity of our former citizen, R. P. Morgan, Jr., in the discharge of his official duties as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, and, with confidence in his integrity, we recommend his reappointment; and that we earnestly request that the two new Railroad Commissioners appointed who are fully in sympathy with the producing and commercial classes of the State.

4. That we recommend the appointment of one delegate from each town to attend the State Convention at Bloomington, to be held on the 15th and 16th inst.

5. That, if we, the people of Illinois and of the United States, through the State and Federal Courts fail to obtain redress of grievances from monopolies under existing laws, we petition for an amendment or amendments of the State and Federal Constitutions, based on equity, securing equal justice and protection to all; the so-called railroad contracts to the contrary notwithstanding.

At the evening session the Convention proceeded to form a permanent organization to be known as the Livingston County Farmers' Association.

The object of this Association shall be to obtain a reduction of freight and passenger rates of toll on the several railroads of this State, and also relief from the unjust discriminations of all other monopolies.

The following persons were then elected as officers of the Association:

President—S. H. Stitt.
Vice President—W. B. Fyfe.
Secretary—S. T. K. Prime.
Assistant Secretary—A. W. Kellogg.
Treasurer—Edward Johnson.
Executive Committee—Sydney S. Morgan, William Colon, Jefferson P. Houston, Geo. H. Wentz, Samuel C. Ladd.

The following Committee of one from each town in the county was then appointed, for the purpose of organization, and advancing the objects of the Association, and also to take such other and necessary steps as shall elect one delegate from each town in the county to the State Convention:

Waldo, Jacob Haulthomer; Nebraska, J. W. Snyder; Long Point, E. L. Stratton; Reading, L. M. Sawyer; Pike, J. S. Sydam; Rooks Creek, S. S. Horrin; Amety, L. Lawberk; Newton, David Nacklost; Eppard's Point, A. J. McGunness; Pontiac, Jeff Houston; Esmen, C. W. Sterry; Danbury, Asa Blakely; Belle Prairie, B. Fitch; Indian Grove, Decatur Veach; Avoca, D. Ostrander; Owego, Wm. J. McKigan; Odell, McCleary; Nevada, Benj. Thompson; Fayette, H. Cotton; Dwight, Robert Thompson; Round Grove, Geo. Maxson; Union, John Harbison; Forrest, Bronson Smith; Pleasant Ridge, Lew Holloway; Saunemin, Thomas Spafford; Germantown, A. B. Minnerly; Chatsworth, E. P. Fenn; Charlotte, Owen Finegan; Sullivan, R. F. Griffen; Broughton, W. Marvin.

It was moved and carried that the President, Vice President, and Secretary, with the Executive Committee, be appointed as delegates to the State Convention to be held at Bloomington on the 15th and 16th of January.

It was moved and carried that a petition be at once drawn up and circulated throughout the county for signatures, asking that the Legislature appropriate such funds, and pass such other laws, as shall be necessary to enable the Railroad Commissioners to fully carry out the Railroad law of our State as passed in 1871.

The Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

J. H. STITT, President.
S. T. K. PRIME, Secretary.

Candidates for the Bar.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 9.—The following are the names of the gentlemen comprising the class examined before the Supreme Court for admission to practice law: Edwin M. Ashcroft, of Fayette County; Theo. F. Daggy, of Douglass; Moses H. Evans, of Iroquois; A. Goodrich, of Sangamon; Abel F. Heavilon, of Cook; Horace G. Lunt, of Cook; Duncan McDougall, of La Salle; John A. Patterson, of Warren; Lucius Rott, of Whiteside; W. F. Stockdale, of Sangamon; Arthur Schreeder, of Cook; Max Sonnenchein, of Cook; James O. Steele, of Crawford; Perry Trumbull, of Cook; Thomas Parker, of Cook. It is supposed that nearly all the class will pass. To-morrow a class equally large will be examined, and the decision will be made upon the merits of those examined to-day.

The Saratoga Geyser Water.

Buck & Rayner draw true Geyser water at the "Sea."

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Its Work During the Past Forty-eight Years.

From the Boston Globe.

Everybody has read of the American Tract Society, and frequently encounters its well-known imprint, not only on tracts, but on bound volumes of various sizes; but there are probably few people not directly connected with the organization who have a definite idea of the magnitude of the work that it has done during the forty-eight years of its existence. Its publications during that time have reached the number of 308,569,939, of which 25,567,805 are volumes, the rest being tracts, papers, and cards. During the year 1871 it issued 138 new publications, of which forty-seven were volumes. It prints four monthlies and two weeklies, the former of which have a united circulation of 560,000 copies, and the latter of 24,000. Many of these publications are illustrated, and not illustrated in the traditional Sunday School book fashion. There are none of the engravings representing children arrayed in garments fashionable in the year 1798, grouped with furniture of 1688, which used to ornament books in old days. The Society takes pride in making these illustrations worthy of their subjects, and has done so from its foundation, and issues many books which, in style of binding and printing, compare favorably with those sent forth by the other publishing houses. It prints in twelve different languages at the Tract House, and in 130 more at its different missionary stations in various parts of the world. It has now in circulation abroad 5,039 publications. These are diffused by the efforts of the missionaries at the different stations. In the United States this work is largely done by colporteurs, of whom it employs 263. During the year ending March, 1872, these travellers made no less than 253,408 visits, sold 198,985 books, and gave away 45,128 more. They pursue their journeys in almost every State, although only six are to be found in New England. Virginia is patrolled by twenty-nine, North Carolina by twenty-three, and West Virginia by twenty-two. The number of ignorant negroes to be found in these States accounts for this apparent disproportion. The life of a colporteur is extremely laborious, and the salary of $300 and expenses is not so princely as to tempt any one to enter upon the profession for mercenary motives, and the men engaged in it are, consequently, persons devoted to the cause for which they labor. In many portions of the West and South where churches are widely scattered, they are frequently obliged to act as pastors of their respective circuits, and their duties are as onerous as varied. As one wrote from Kansas, last summer, "To preach the Gospel, carry books, keep one's temper, and make other people happy, on a diet of pork and Indian bread, with the thermometer at 115 degrees, is not always an easy task." But in this band of laborers are to be found a large number of men of wide and varied culture, who have abandoned all chances of fame and worldly honor to advance the work of evangelization. Not only the negroes, but the Chinese of the Pacific coast, and the Indians on the Western reservation, are objects of solicitude to the Tract Society. Sunday Schools have been established among the former, and a colporteur travels among the latter.

The society is supported by voluntary contributions, which amounted to over half a million of dollars during the year ending March, 1872. Of this, New York gave the largest sum, $59,728.99, and Louisiana the smallest, $2. About $1,000 a week was employed in the gratuitous distribution of books and pamphlets, and the rest in printing and the other obvious expenses of the organization. The society has now on hand a list of publications, the catalogue of which covers forty-eight octavo pages, embracing works in various languages, among which is included the largest collection of Spanish Protestant books known to be in existence.

BOWLES BROTHERS.

Meeting of the Paris Creditors—A Lady Tells How She Was Treated by the Firm.

From the American Register, Dec. 21.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Bowles Brothers was held, on Tuesday last, at the banking-house in the Rue de la Paix, Colonel Todd, of St. Louis, in the chair. It was attended by a large number of unfortunates, among whom were several ladies, and the proceedings were watched apparently with great interest by a number of Japanese students in European costume, who, from their attentive demeanor, were evidently impressed with the idea that some strange scene, totally at variance with their Oriental notions, was about to be enacted. * * *

Baron de Riviere stated that it had been a task of extreme difficulty to obtain any reliable information as to the transactions of the Messrs. Bowles, owing to the fact that, during a large portion of their business career, the firm had kept no regular books. In the year 1871 a set of books in conformity with the French law had been opened for the first time, and the Chairman regretted to state that the balance-sheet presented to the creditors at the previous meeting was wholly unreliable and delusive. The business of the bank had been conducted without any capital whatsoever. It was true that the deed of partnership stated that the capital of the firm consisted of one million of francs, of which one-half was furnished by the Messrs. Bowles, and one-half by Mr. Appleton, but no part of this had ever been paid into the bank, excepting a sum of $60,000 by Mr. Appleton, which amount, saving only $1,800, had been subsequently withdrawn by that gentleman. He further stated that the Committee of Supervision had received no communications from the Boston and New York branches of Bowles Brothers, except telegrams of a very unsatisfactory and irrelevant character. The entire funds and property of the Boston and New York houses had been attached by Mr. Appleton to the prejudice of the creditors of the Paris house. Alluding to the charges of fraud brought against the Messrs. Bowles in London he added that, as far as the Committee of Supervision had been able to investigate the facts, no misappropriation or breach of trust had been committed by the Paris branch of Bowles Brothers. Upon this a curious scene ensued.

A lady creditor, Mrs. Jane Gray Seaver, started up from her chair and said: "I cannot permit you, Mr. Chairman, to make any such statement. You are laboring under a mistake, sir, if you believe this house free from the stigma of fraud. A week previous to the failure of this house, I arrived in Paris from New York, bringing a letter of introduction given me by a gentleman to Mr. Charles Bowles, whom he knew here quite intimately some years ago, when he was presumed to be a gentleman. I also brought with me a draft for 5,000 and some odd francs on the house of Bowles Brothers, together with a letter of credit on Brown, Shipley & Co. The morning after my arrival in Paris I called at this house and asked for Mr. Charles Bowles, and was informed that he had gone to America. Mr. William Bowles then came forward, read the letter intended for his brother, and very courteously put himself at my disposal. I thanked him, and said: 'Mr. Bowles, I have a draft on you,' at the same time handing the paper to him. He opened and read it, saying: 'Very well, Madam, do you wish anything on it this morning?' 'No, sir,' I replied, 'I will drop in in a day or two and get something.' I then added: 'By the way, Mr. Bowles, I have a letter of credit on another house, which perhaps I had better leave with you for safe keeping, lest I should lose it.' 'Oh, by all means, leave it with us,' was his reply, 'I can lock it up in the safe; should you lose it it would cause you great inconvenience.' I drew the letter from my pocket, and as I handed it to him I remarked that I did not wish to draw any money on it while in Paris, as it would enable me to draw all over Europe, and my draft on him would be quite sufficient for my wants while I remained in the French capital. He replied that it would be perfectly safe with them, and I bade him good morning and left. This was on the Saturday morning, one week previous to the failure. On the Wednesday following, three days before the house suspended, I came to the bank and again called for Mr. William Bowles, who immediately appeared. I said to him, 'Mr. Bowles, I will have to draw on you for a little money this morning.' He asked me how much I wanted, and I replied about 400 francs. He went to the safe, counted out the amount, and said, 'Here are 400 francs,' requesting me at the same time to sign a paper, which I supposed was a receipt for the amount. I didn't read it, but said, as I complied with the request, 'Mr. Bowles, I know nothing of business, but suppose it will be all right; I have to trust entirely to you.' 'You will be dealt with honorably, Madam,' he replied. I said 'I presume so,' thanked him, and left. On the following Monday morning I heard, like everyone else, of the failure, and came up to the bank to get my letter of credit. I took it and returned to my hotel, resigned to lose my money. I happened to remark to some one at the house where I resided that I had a day or two previous drawn 400 francs on my draft. Thereupon I was advised to open my letter of credit, and see that it had not been charged to me on that. 'Why,' I said, 'of course not; they could not, I had a draft on them, and this letter is on another house. Besides, Mr. Bowles knew that I did not intend making use of it here.' However, I drew the letter from the envelope, and, Sir, if you know anything of Yankee spirit and anger [applause] when it has risen to its highest pitch, you may possibly have some conception of my indignation when I found that Mr. Bowles had charged it to my letter of credit. I hastened back to the bank and asked to see Mr. Bowles; I was told that I could not see him, as he was engaged. I said I will see him or I will tear down every stone from this building. [Applause.] I was then ushered into his presence, and, when I confronted him, and accused him of the fraud, he told me such a pitiful story, at the same time promising to have that amount refunded to me, that he quite won my sympathies, and I advised him to go to bed, and rest. [Applause.] On the following day a meeting was called, and I was summoned to be present, when this gentleman," continued Mrs. Seaver, pointing to the lawyer who had worked zealously for the house, "put such a favorable aspect upon matters, and won so upon my sympathies—Oh, I beg your pardon, sir, you were but doing your duty," she remarked, as the gentleman referred to half rose from his chair as though he would defend himself—"that I was the first to sign the paper granting the firm sixty days' grace. But, sir, at the expiration of that time I will arrest Willirm Bowles if I can catch him. I hope, gentlemen, I have not detained the meeting too long," and the speaker bowed and retired amid a good deal of applause.

It was proposed and seconded that a Receiver should be appointed to act as custodian of the assets until the adoption of proceedings in bankruptcy. Mr. O'Hara and the bookkeeper of the suspended firm were accordingly delegated to fulfill this trust. The meeting then adjourned.

A Romantic Marriage.

Quite a romantic marriage recently took place between a wealthy bachelor of Georgetown, D. C., and the woman whose hand he had eagerly but vainly sought in his youth. Fifteen years ago Miss ——, the daughter of an officer of the Government, was a beautiful, fresh, young girl, admired and sought after at the capital by many suitors, and one, a Mr. ——, of Georgetown, was so sincere in his devotion to her that she could not but accord him the highest measure of her regard, although she gave her heart and hand to another. So deeply rooted was her esteem for the rejected lover that, when her first child, a son, was born, she gave him the name she had refused to accept for herself. Her husband was an officer of the army and was killed fighting on the Southern side in the second year of the rebellion, and his widow retired to a certain city out West and lived in quiet and retirement with her child. Last summer the boy, 12 years old, sickened and died. The wealthy bachelor of Georgetown saw the death of his namesake in a newspaper, and it was the first news he had had in many years of the woman he had wooed and lost. He determined to write and renew the offer he had so unsuccessfully made fifteen years ago. He wrote and offered himself and all his possessions, on the condition that he was to receive for an answer a decided yes or no. In due time an answer came. The widow said she was much changed by the lapse of years, and more still by her cares and afflictions. She had lost her cheerfulness, beauty, all that had once made her attractive; still, if what remained of her former self was worth having, then her dear old friend was welcome to the wreck, and in six weeks he might come to see her and the wedding-day should be fixed. The "dear old friend" had waited too long to brook even a day's unnecessary delay, so the next train after the receipt of the letter carried him to the home of his beloved in the West. He found the lady very much unprepared to receive him; she had not a tooth in her head, and because her mouth was being prepared for a false set she had postponed the visit for six weeks. But the ardent lover wouldn't wait for the teeth, and so the twain were made one in spite of this little drawback. They are now living in Georgetown, happy and prosperous, and not even the teeth are wanting to enable the wife to enjoy all the good things offered for her acceptance.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Money was active and close at 7 per cent to 1-16 per day, with the bulk of the business at 1-32@1-16.

The Bank of Commerce and the Fourth National Bank have paid into the Treasury $1,345,846, being the balance of the $6,023,387 deposited with them early in October to relieve the money market.

Sterling quiet at 109¼@109½.

Gold ruled strong; opened at 112⅛, advanced to 112⅜, and closed at 112¼@112⅜. Loans at 5@7. Clearings, $38,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $414,000. Exports, $850,000.

Governments ⅛@¼ better and firm.

State bonds dull but firm.

Stocks were firm early in the day, when prices advanced ⅛@1¼ per cent. Western Union was the leading feature and rose from 80¾ to 82¼. Pacific Mail rose from 70¾ to 71⅝, while Indiana Central advanced ⅝; Union Pacific, ⅜; New York Central, Erie, and Rock Island and others ⅛. In the afternoon the course of the whole market changed, and prices declined on the entire list, Pacific falling to 69¾, Western Union to 81⅛, Erie to 61⅞, Central to 101⅛, Indiana Central to 38⅛, Union Pacific to 37⅛, Wabash to 73⅝, Rock Island to 109⅝, Ohio to 46⅜. Northwestern to 81, etc. After 3:30 p. m., the whole market was firmer, and a portion of the decline was recovered.

There were 20 bids for gold, amounting to $4,445,000, at from 111.51 to 112.30. The Government sold one million at 112.30.

The news of the death of the ex-Emperor Napoleon was issued in an extra this morning, but Wall street received it without any especial emotion. The public generally were unmoved.

Sterling, 102¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	116⅛	Coupons, '67	115⅜
5-20s of '62	113⅝	Coupons, '68	115½
Coupons, '64	114⅛	New 5s	112⅞
Coupons, '65	115⅛	10-40s	111
Coupons, '65 (new)	114½	Currency 6s	113

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	45
Tennessees, old	80¾	North Carolina, old	33¾
Tennessees, new	80½	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	101	St. Paul	53¾
W. U. Tel	81¼	St. Paul pfd	72
Quicksilver	45	Wabash	73⅝
Adams Express	95¼	Wabash pfd	85
Wells Fargo	85¼	Fort Wayne	92
American Express	69¾	Terre Haute	14
United States Ex	79¼	Terre Haute pfd	40
Pacific Mail	70⅛	Chicago & Alton	113¾
New York Central	101⅞	C. & A. pfd	115
Erie	62	O. & M.	46⅜
Erie pfd	75	C., C. & C.	93⅞
Harlem	115	C., B. & Q.	137
Harlem pfd	120	Lake Shore	96⅜
Michigan Central	105	Indiana Central	38⅞
Pittsburgh	89⅝	Illinois Central	124
Northwestern	81	Union Pacific stocks	36⅛
Northwestern pfd	87	Union Pacific bonds	88⅜
Rock Island	109⅞	Central Pacific bonds	99⅝
N. J. Central	100½	Del., Lack. & W.	94½
H. & St. Joe		B. H. & Erie	8⅛

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—11 a. m.—Flour 30s. Wheat, winter, 12s@12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 3d; white, 12s 7d@12s 9d; club, 13s 2d@13s 4d. Corn, 28s 6d@28s 9d. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 37s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Lard, 37s 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 9—11 a. m.—The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been reduced ½ per cent, and is now 4½ per cent.

LONDON, Jan. 9—Consols for money, 92¼; consols for account, 92¼; 5-20s of '65, 93; 5-20s of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 90¼; Erie, 50⅛.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £37,000. The rate of money on the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, is 1 per cent lower than the bank rate. The rate of discount, for three months' bills, in open market, is ¾ per cent below the bank rate.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 9.—5-20s of '62, 96⅞.

PARIS, Jan. 9.—Rentes, 53f 82c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—Cotton firm, with an advancing tendency; middling upland, 10⅛@10d; Orleans, 10⅜@10½d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s@12s 2d. Flour, 30s. Corn, 28s 6d@28s 9d. Beef, 96s 6d. Lard, 36s 6d. Cheese, 64s. Cumberland middles, 38s 6d. Short ribs, 35s 6d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day 221, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,485, or 205 cars against 272 cars the same time last week. Supply totally inadequate to meet the demand. The few cattle offering were quickly taken, leaving the yards bare of all but a few odds and ends. Trade was not sufficient to establish a quotable market. Sales: 62 Ohio steers, 1,298 to 1,329 lbs, at $6.25@6.65; 21 Ohio stockers, 953 lbs, at $4.30; 81 Illinois steers, 1,298 to 1,829 lbs, at $6.25@6.65; 81 Illinois steers, 1,214 to 1,286 lbs, at $5.87½@$6.50; 68 Texas steers, $1,161 lbs, at $5.25. Texans scarce and in good request at remunerative advance.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 3,600, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,600, against 5,900 the same time last week. Market lively at yesterday's prices. Sales, 397 Canada sheep, 110@135 lbs, $6.00@6.75; 497 Canada sheep and lambs, 99@186 lbs, at $6.75; 170 Canada lambs, 87 lbs, at $7.12½; 393 Michigan sheep, 79@89 lbs, at $5.00@5.25; 758 Ohio sheep, 89@105 lbs, at $6.25@6.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 685, making the total supply for the week thus far 28,900 head, against 16,000 the same time last week. Market dull at $4.25 for heavy to $4.50 for light hogs. Sales, 4,000 Ohio and Indiana hogs, 200@250 lbs, $4.25@4.50. The tendency of prices is downward.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—LIVE STOCK—Fair weather, lightish run of stock, and all markets strong and active.

CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 2,100, making 5,700 since Saturday, or 500 less than the same time last week. Advance about ¼c, and all sold; scarcely any Texans. The thinnest Illinois went at 11¼c, with prime at 14c; extras would reach 14¼c, if here. Sales—2 cars prime 7¾ cwt Illinois at 14c; 3 cars 7¼ cwt Kentucky at 13c; 3 cars 6¾ cwt Illinois at 11¾c per cwt; 6 cars 7¼ cwt at 12¼@12¾c; 7 cars Kentucky 7¼@7¾ cwt at 11¼@13¼c; lot of bulls, 4½c.

SHEEP—Total thus far for the week, 15,200, or about the same as last week. Sales quick, prices fully sustained; 4 cars poor Ohio sold at 4½c, with a very few others below 6c a lot of 83 lbs bringing 6c; car of 80 lbs, Michigan, 6¾c; deck 90 lbs, Indiana, 7c; 4 cars, 93 lbs, Ohio, 7¼c; and car, 142 lbs, Canadas, 8¼c. Close very firm.

HOGS—To-day, 45 cars, making 26,600 since Saturday, against 26,500 same date last week. Market firm at 4¾@5c for live. A car, 140 lbs, smooth Kentucky pigs, 5¼c; dressed, 5¾@7c; extremes, Western dressed selling at 5@5¾c, a few rough, very heavy, 4¼c.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9.—Crude petroleum firmer; $2.35@2.40. Refined quiet; Philadelphia, 27c; New York, 27½c on cars; Pittsburgh, 19¼c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—COTTON—In moderate demand; middling upland, 20⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Market steady and quiet; receipts, 10,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.95@6.50; common to good extra, $7.10@7.65; good to choice, $7.65@8.00; white wheat extra, $7.75@9.50; extra Ohio, $7.20@9.50; St. Louis, $7.65@13.00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 33,000 bu; very choice Milwaukee spring in store, $1.65; prime do, afloat, 1.66; inferior spring, $1.40@1.52; red Western, $1.72@$1.85; No. 3 spring, $1.55. Rye quiet and firm. Barley dull; Western, 95c; Canada East, $1.00. Malt quiet. Corn steady; fair demand; receipts, 24,000 bu; old Western mixed, 66@66½c; do in store, 64c; new do, 65@67c; yellow, 67@68c. Oats—New offered less freely; prices advanced; receipts, 33,000 bu; new mixed Western, 47@50c; white, 49@53c; black Western, 46@48½c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 37@37½c.

HAY—Firm.

HOPS—Very firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; 16@19c. Sugar inactive; fair to good refining, 9@9¼c. Molasses steady. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10¼c; refined, 27@27¼c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 59c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Mess, $13.75; prime mess, $14.00@14.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 7c. Middles firm; long clear, 6¾@7c; short clear, 7¼@7¼. Lard firm; steam, 7¾@8c; kettle, 8¼c.

BUTTER—Active; Western, 11@16c.

CHEESE—Steady at 12@14½c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; XXX, $7.37@9.00; family, $9.50@10.50. Corn in good demand and lower, at 62@63c. Oats easier, at 48c.

BRAN—Dull and lower, at $1.30.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; inferior, 5½@6¼c; common, 6¾@7¼c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8¾c. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet and steady; sales, 5,000 bales; good ordinary, 17¾@17⅞c; low middling, 18¾@18⅞c; middling, 19⅜@19½c; middling Orleans, 19⅝@19¾c. Receipts, 8,625 bales; exports to Liverpool, 6,673 bales; Barcelona, 506 bales; coastwise, 48 bales; stock, 164,993 bales.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; $8.00@8.25. Wheat scarce and firm; $1.65. Other grains firm, unchanged.

OILS—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork, $12.25 bid; $12.50 asked. Lard steady; steam, 7¼@7 3-16c; kettle, 7½@7⅝c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 6c; clear, 6¼c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 7⅛c. Green meats firm, in good demand; shoulders, 3⅛c; clear rib, 5⅛c. Hams, 8@9¼c, medium to light.

HOGS—Active; $4.00@4.10. Receipts, 14,000.

WHISKEY—Firm; 89c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1 at $1.29; No. 2 at $1.23. Oats steady; No. 2 at 26¼c. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 at 33c. Rye steady; No. 2 at 67c. Barley steady; No. 2 at 72c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls. Wheat, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls. Wheat, 400 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; extra white at $1.89; No. 1 at $1.78¼; amber at $1.62½@1.63. Corn steady at 40c. Oats dull at 33½c.

DRESSED HOGS—At $4.60@4.65. Receipts, 1,700.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.82; No. 3 do, $1.70; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.71¼; No. 2 do, $1.57; amber Michigan, $1.68¼; No. 2 red, $1.63; No. 3 do, $1.58¼. Corn steady; high mixed, 38c spot; 43¼c seller May; low mixed, 37½c; yellow, 38½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32@32¼c.

CLOVER SEED—Active.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 10,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 300 brls, wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 red, $1.73¼; Corn quiet; mixed held at 45@46c. Oats steady; No. 1 State, 37c.

PETROLEUM—Refined in fair demand and prices unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9.—FLOUR—Very firm and in fair demand; extra family, $6.75.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand and strong at yesterday's quotations. Mess pork, $12.50; bacon shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 7¼c; clear, 8c packed; bulk shoulders, 4@4¼c; clear rib, 6@6⅛c; clear, 6¼@6⅜ loose; ⅛c higher packed. Lard, 7¾@8c.

HOGS—Firm at $3.85@4.00 for good to extra; heavy, $4.05@4.10. Receipts, 4,560.

WHISKEY—Steady at 89@90.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 9.—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 9.—COTTON—Dull and drooping; good ordinary, 18c; low middling, 19c; middling, 20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak at $5.75@10.50. Corn meal dull and drooping. Corn dull and drooping at 51@52c. Oats quiet; weak at 45@48c.

HAY—Active; $30.00@32.00.

BRAN—Scarce and firm.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4¼c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear, 6¾c. Lard, 8½@9¼c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat—Spring in light demand, but firm and higher; No. 2 soft, $1.84; No. 4 fall, $1.55. Corn firm, offerings small; white mixed, 36½@37c. Oats firm, offerings light; No. 2, 27½@28½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 65@68c. Rye lower; No. 2, 73c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 91@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal. Bulk meats in fair demand for future; loose sholders delivered up country, 3¾c; seller March, packed lots on orders, shoulders, 4@4½c; clear rib, 6@6⅛c; clear, 6¼@6⅜c. Bacon nominal; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 7½@8¼c; clear, 8@8¼c. Lard firm.

HOGS—Steady.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 9.—GRAIN—Wheat firm. No. 1, $1.70. Corn dull. Oats steady; State, 40c. Barley firm; Bay of Quinte, $1.06.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer, but there is no export demand; superfine, $4.50@5.50; extras, $5.75@6.50. Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher; red, $2.00; white, $2.05@2.10. Rye unchanged.

WHISKEY—94c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 14¼@15c; refined, 26@27c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet; choice white and amber, $2.15@2.25; fair to prime, $1.85@2.10; common to fair, $1.70@1.95. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 62@62½c. Oats firmer; not quotably higher; mixed Western, 45@47½c; white, 50@52c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Mess pork $13.00@13.50. Bulk meats active; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6⅜c; rib sides, 5¾@6c. Bacon unchanged; new hams, 11½@15c. Lard firm.

WHISKEY—92@94c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Good Thing Duly Appreciated.

No beneficial revolution ever goes backward; and this maxim is as invariable in medicine as in politics. The advent of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, twenty years ago, produced a revolution in the treatment of a large class of ailments, and that revolution has ever since been in "the full tide of successful experiment." If that tide has borne the proprietors of the celebrated vegetable specific "on to fortune," it has also borne thousands of human beings, who were languishing under the effects of disease, weak and hopeless, out of the depths of despondency into the paradise of health and cheerfulness. It is no exaggeration to say, that to the vigor, the regularity of habit of body, the good appetite, and perfect digestion, acquired under the operation of this unequalled tonic and corrective, multitudes of people in every walk of life, who had been vainly physicked in the usual way, owe the blessings of renewed health and the prospect of prolonged life.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mademoiselle Tardivel's French School.

The only one in N. Y. where French is taught as in Paris. Superior English education. Drawing, Latin and Singing included in the tuition. Boarders have an excellent home. For circulars, 25 West Forty-sixth-st., N. Y. Refers by permission to Mrs. R. E. Goodell, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Geo. P. Plant, St. Louis; Mrs. C. H. Bull, Quincy, Ill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Payne, Stelle, Cass & Co., is hereby dissolved.

EDWARD T. STELLE,
ANDREW A. CASS,
BENJAMIN C. HAWES.

DISSOLUTION.

Mr. Frank C. Pope retires from our firm from this date. We will continue to carry on the wholesale grocery business at the old stand, 34 and 36 East Randolph-st.

WM. T. ALLEN,
CHAS. CORYELL,
FREEMAN S. ROUNDS.

Chicago, Jan. 10, 1873.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Luxuriant Whiskers, Moustaches, Eyebrows, Etc.

MARTINA'S WORLD-RENOWNED POMADE, well-known throughout Europe and America, forces whiskers and moustaches to grow on the smoothest face without injuring the skin. A sure remedy for baldness. Price, $1.50. Sold at all respectable drug stores and hair dressers. Agents wanted.

$1,200.

We will pay salesmen in all parts of the country $100 per month and travelling expenses to sell teas, coffees, spices, cigars, &c., for us. For full particulars address immediately WM. T. MASON & Co., 189 Fulton-st., New York.

FLANNELS AND COTTONS.

For Orders.

HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY

Offer, by the piece or package, and at the lowest prices,

FLANNELS,

Plain, Fancy, and Twilled, of every quality, color and width.

COTTONS.

All the leading brands of Bleached, Half Bleached, and Brown.

Madison and Franklin-sts.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE AT COST.

We shall continue our regular Annual Clearing-Out Sale of FURNITURE

AT COST! FOR CASH!

For the next 30 days. THIS IS POSITIVELY A FACT, and we particularly invite an examination of our prices and stock, which is the finest and largest in the West.

SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO., 267 AND 269 WABASH-AV.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

100 Pianos and Organs to rent or for sale on time payments.

A large assortment of Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos and Smith's American Organs.

Orders to the trade filled with despatch.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.,
CHICAGO.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Through Bills of Lading from Europe

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.'S

American-European Express

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

IN BOND from the different ports of EUROPE to the UNITED STATES, and CANADAS. Goods forwarded without delay in New York from Transhipment or Custom's Examination. NO CHARGE FOR FORWARDING AT NEW YORK.

The attention of Importers is requested to the new arrangements for immediate dispatch of Merchandise on

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

For further particulars apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
Freight Department, 72 Broadway, New York.

Or IN EUROPE to
WHITE STAR LINE OF STEAMERS......Liverpool
THE NATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO......Liverpool
THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS......Glasgow
STAVELEY & Co. 1 The Temple......Liverpool
THOMAS MEADOWS & Co., 35 Milk-st......London
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co., 23 Gracechurch-st......London
W. R. SUTTON & Co., 35 Aldersgate-st......London
WILLIAM TAYLOR, 4 Renfield-st......Glasgow
SMITH, SUNDIUS & Co......Plymouth and Southampton
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., 33 Rue Quatre Septembre......Paris
LHERBETTE, KANE & Co., 47 Place du Commerce......Havre
JAMES R. McDONALD & Co......Hamburg
UHLMAN & Co......Hamburg, Bremen, and Leipzig
Who issue through Bills of Lading and give full particulars.

Goods consigned to "Care of AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., New York," forwarded and delivered in any part of Europe FREE OF COMMISSIONS in New York.

TO RENT.

OFFICES IN THE Tribune Building

Are nearly finished. Several are yet untaken. Fire-proof, with vaults. English tile floors throughout. No offices in the city equal these in every first-class respect. Plans of the Tribune Building can be seen at the office of

W. C. DOW,
Room No. 1, Nevada Block.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!

For Sight is Priceless!!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It

TRADE MARK

If you value your eyesight use these perfect Lenses, ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "Diamond," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.

CAUTION—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.

For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 400 State-st., and 21 West Madison-st., and W. M. MAYO, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-st., JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, No. 68 Wabash-av., Jewellers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ill., from whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

OFFICE DESKS,

Chairs, and Library Furniture. Large Stock, Low Prices, at BOSWICK'S, 119 and 121 West Washington-st.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

The extremely cold, boisterous weather of the past few days has checked business in all departments of legitimate trade, but time runs as swift and notes mature as certainly with the thermometer at 10 degrees below zero and the wind blowing a gale as they do in more endurable weather. The temperature of the last few days has, therefore, contributed not a little to keeping money tight in the local market. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company have issued orders to their agents to receive no more hogs or cattle for transportation until the weather moderates. But, even without this, the shippers would naturally hold off of their own accord. Hogs and cattle lose enormously in weight when exposed on trains to such piercing winds as have prevailed for the last three days, and the receipts of cattle and hogs from the country, as well as the shipments eastward, have therefore fallen off largely in the last two days. The marketing of hogs and cattle are the motive principle of winter business in Chicago, and anything that interferes with this, checks collections in the country, and, by diminishing the shipments from here eastward, prevents the making of Eastern exchange, and helps to keep money tight.

In the open market money is scarce at 1½ per cent per month.

Exchange is nominally quoted at 75c per $1,000 premium, but is not to be had at that in any considerable amounts, and bankers are shipping their currency to New York to make exchange.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY AT CHICAGO.

H. H. Nash, Esq., Cashier of the United States Depository at Chicago, furnishes us the following summary of the aggregate receipts and disbursements of the office for each of the past seven years, except 1871, of which the records were destroyed by fire:

1866	$14,292,863.49
1867	17,835,636.30
1868	22,440,634.30
1869	32,902,540.19
1870	36,178,307.39
1872	39,420,050.41

GREAT FRAUDS IN THE IMPORT TRADE.

The following special despatch from New York gives the most prominent points of some recent discoveries of swindling in the importations of goods at that point:

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Great excitement prevailed in commercial circles to-day over the report that the old and eminent firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., extensive dealers in the tin trade, have been sued by the Government by $1,000,000,—the charge substantially being swindling the Custom House. Their trade of late has exceeded all legitimate bounds, and a clerk recently in their employ has made revelations of their dishonesty said by the United States District Attorney to be conclusive. Phelps, Dodge & Co. have a monopoly of the metal trade at present, and the blow falls heavily upon them. They claim that the charge is inspired by the malice of the clerk. It is reported that $260,000 had been offered by the firm to have the case stricken from the records of the United States Court; but, if such was the case, it was not accepted. Parties who have investigated the affair allege that Phelps, Dodge & Co. have brought goods into market for sale at prices entirely too low to have paid the duty thereon. The absurd cheapness of their goods excited inquiry into their manner of business, and the discovery was made that they were not paying duty on a large proportion of their importations, and were accordingly cheating the Government and imposing on the trade in general. The case is now exposed, and the Government authorities say they will press it for immediate trial.

When it was proposed a few years ago to reduce the tax on whiskey from $2.00 to 50c per gallon, one of the soundest arguments in its favor was that the profit in the evasion of the tax was so enormous that it was a temptation few distillers could withstand. The same argument holds good to some extent against all high tariffs, as is shown by the above instance.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81, ex. int.	115⅞	116⅛
5-20s of '62	113⅝	113⅞
5-20s of '64	113⅜	113⅝
5-20s of '65	113⅝	113⅞
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅝	115
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July, ex. int.	113⅞	114
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July, ex. int.	114⅞	115⅛
10-40s	114⅝	115⅛
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110⅝	110⅞
U. S. Currency 6s	111⅞	112
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	112⅞	113
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	93@95	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		109¼-110¼

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Jan. 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

Wentworth av, n of Thirty-third st, e f, 50x100 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $3,900.

The premises No. 850 Prairie av, dated Jan. 4; consideration, $35,000.

Wilson st, e of and near Jefferson st, n f, 25 ft to alley, with improvements, dated Oct. 9, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

West Van Buren st, bet Western and Campbell avs, n f, Lot 17, dated Dec. 27, 1872; consideration, $1,400.

Seymour av, 73 ft, s of Thompson st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $450.

Dania av, 241 ft s of North av, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $350.

Nora av, 223 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 25x126 3-10 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $450.

Paulina st, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, e f, Lots 13 and 14, dated Dec. 17, 1872; consideration, $5,000.

Hubbard st, s e cor of Smart st, n f, Lot 18, with improvements, dated Oct. 10, 1872; consideration, $1,800.

South ½ of Lot 3, in Block 15, in Ogden's Addition, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $1,100.

Van Horn st, n e cor of Oakley st, Lot 40, dated Dec. 18, 1872; consideration, $1,000.

West Lake st, n e cor of Curtis st, s f, 100 ft to alley, dated Dec. 17, 1872; consideration, $12,300.

Nora av, 173 ft s of Thompson st, w f, 50x126 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $900.

Nora av, 198 ft s of Thompson st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $450.

North av, 50 ft w of Western av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 8; consideration, $800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 33, in Block 5 of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14 e of railroad, dated June 27, 1872; consideration, $550.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	3,338	3,197	10,430	4,908
Wheat, bu	38,700	14,013	7,803	1,111
Corn, bu	78,390	160,555	1,891	32,883
Oats, bu	26,860	25,358	15,840	8,250
Rye, bu	979	2,784	....	752
Barley, bu	12,975	5,900	13,638	4,537
Grass Seed, lbs	112,450	69,420	27,100	22,000
Flax Seed, lbs	10,100	8,470	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	205,390	59,920	2,340	8,520
Cured Meats, lbs	....	....	2409,720	1821,546
Beef, brls	....	65	80	305
Pork, brls	20	1,116	764	896
Lard, lbs	33,040	864,370	657,520	500,960
Tallow, lbs	15,090	15,030	12,770	....
Butter, lbs	39,151	40,555	33,860	17,657
Dressed Hogs, No.	1,509	2,250	1,631	1,972
Live Hogs, No.	23,408	28,130	3,425	4,309
Cattle, No.	1,325	2,957	796	1,693
Sheep, No.	861	2,170	1,215	1,436
Hides, lbs	165,170	149,843	192,700	80,930
Highwines, brls	212	118	802	280
Wool, lbs	9,017	....	124,170	....
Potatoes, bu	1,025	2,181	....	....
Lumber, m ft	93	420	229	372
Shingles, m	240	70	491	279
Lath, m	....	....	6	10
Salt, brls	75	....	689	1,165

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,082 bu wheat; 1,615 bu corn; 3,866 bu oats; 789 bu rye; 4,031 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 71 cars wheat; 108 cars corn; 12 cars oats; 2 cars rye; 16 cars barley. Total, 209 cars, or 81,000 bu.

It has been suggested that the Board of Trade should assume the expense of employing legal talent (the attorney of the Board) in cases where its members contest their rights with the railroad companies, or the through freight lines. Of course such cases should be first approved by the Board of Trustees. At present a shipper of freight is practically at the mercy of the freighters, because he cannot afford to risk several hundred dollars in legal expenses, for the recovery of a score of dollars, more or less. Hence he is obliged to accept their terms and decisions as final, though often sore under what he believes to be a palpable wrong. It is urged that if the Board of Trade should announce its determination to defend or prosecute the undoubted rights of its members, there would be seldom need for a resort to the courts, as several points would be at once gracefully conceded, which are now insisted upon by carriers.

The leading produce markets were generally quiet and firm to-day, the weather being principally responsible for a feeling of greater strength in grain. Our receipts are falling off, and promise to be small for some time to come, as the bitter cold restricts operations in the country west of us to a much greater extent than it interferes with the shipments of produce eastward from Chicago. Trains were reported as snowed up on some of the roads tapping Iowa and Minnesota, and it was remembered how an incident of this character has kept back receipts for several days in times past. But little grain is expected here for ten days or two weeks to come. Hence firmness in regard to the near future, while the more remote options were not much affected by the "atmospheric wave." The grocery market presented the same general features as noted for a number of days past, the absence of activity is accounted for by the inclemency of the weather, and, in anticipation of an early revival of trade, dealers remain firm in their views. Collections are reported easier. Dry goods remain quiet, with little or no variation in prices. The exceeding firmness so long a feature of the market for staple cotton and woollen textiles, is still prevalent, and, under a better demand, certain lines of goods would undoubtedly advance. In the butter market only slight change was noticeable. The volume of sales was somewhat smaller than on the preceeding days of the week, but otherwise the general features were the same. Bagging remains quiet and firm at 36½c for Stark, 35c for Ludlow, and at 34c for Lewiston. Coal met with a better inquiry, at unchanged prices, Lackawanna selling at $12.00, Erie at $10.50@11.00, Blossburg at $10.00@10.50, and Wilmington at $7.00. Nothing new was reported in connection with the fish, dried fruits, hay, hides, and leather markets. Oils were without quotable change, though there was an easier feeling in carbon owing to a further slight decline in Cleveland. Tobacco and wood were quiet and steady as previously quoted. There is a light local inquiry for the common grades of lumber, but, as a rule, trade is quiet; there was no material change in prices. All kinds of building materials were dull and nominal. Iron, tin, copper, &c., were quiet and unchanged. Wool was in moderate request. Broom corn was unchanged. Hops continue firm; brewers are buying only for immediate necessities. Foreign hops are beginning to appear; we hear of a few English and Belgian being offered at 45@55c. Timothy seed was in fair request and firmer, sales being made at $3.00@3.85. Clover was in better demand at $4.90@5.10 for ordinary, and $5.45@5.60 for mammoth. Good poultry was in fair request, but there is a good deal of poor and frozen stock on the market, which sells slowly. Eggs were firm at 27@29c for fresh. Game was dull and prices are weak—the Eastern markets are also depressed. Apples, cranberries, pears, &c., were quiet and unchanged.

Highwines active, and firm at the advance named yesterday, all the offerings being freely taken by a speculative buyer. Sales were 550 brls at 88½c. The market closed strong, with 88½c bid and 89c asked, when New York was reported higher at 95c.

Dressed hogs were in good shipping request, and advanced 5@10c per 100 lbs; while the amount of trading was light, the offerings not being numerous. Receipts were only 1,509 head. The market closed firm at $4.40 bid for heavy, and $4.45 bid for light. Sales were reported of 120 head (choice) at $4.50; 70 (pigs) at $4.48; 260 at $4.45; 250 at $4.40; 156 at $4.37½; and 90 coarse at $4.35. Total, 946 head.

Provisions were quiet and firm. Buyers of product for shipment were not much inclined to operate, owing to the difficulty of procuring transportation, while speculative purchasers were not anxious, except on lard, for which there was a fair demand. But the firmer feeling in live hogs, and expected light receipts for several days to come, caused the packers to hold their product very firmly, and but little appeared to be on sale. Some of them have sold ahead quite largely, and none of them are said to own much product, though their houses are full of material that has been sold for some time, and is held only till it can be shipped out. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $11.60@11.65; do seller February, $11.70@11.75; do seller March, $12.00; do seller April, $12.25; prime mess, $10.50@10.75; extra prime, $8.75. Lard, cash, or seller January, $7.07½@7.10; do seller February, $7.15@7.20; do seller March, $7.40@7.42½; do seller April, $7.55@7.60. Sweet pickled hams, 7¾@8⅝c, and green hams at 7¼@7⅞c for 15-lb averages, and 7⅝c for 16-lb averages. Green shoulders, 3⅜@3½c; do rough sides, 4⅝@4¾c; do short ribs, 5@5½c; do short clear, 5¼@5⅜c; dry salted meats quotable at 3⅞c for shoulders; 5⅝c for short ribs, and 6c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller January, quoted at 4c. English meats for delivery in January, 5⅜c for Cumberlands; 6c for short ribs or long clear; 6¼c for short clear; 8½@8¾c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5¼c for shoulders, 7¼c for clear ribs, 7½c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00; extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7¼@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5½@6¼c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $11.60; 250 brls do, seller February, at $11.75; 950 brls do, seller March, at $12.00; 1,250 tcs lard at $7.10; 500 tcs do at $7.07½; 100 tcs do at $6.55, loose; 50 tcs kettled do at 7⅛c; 100 tcs do at 7⅛c; 250 tcs lard, seller March, at $7.40; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 4c, boxed; 200 boxes Milwaukee do, seller March, at 4⅛c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 6c, boxed; 100,000 lbs Milwaukee long clear at 6c boxed; 4,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 7¾c; 40,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6c; 50 tcs white grease at 6¼c.

Flour was again rather quiet, but very firm, as stocks are light, scarcely amounting to 20,000 brls, while receipts suffer along with grain from the partial blockade of winter. There was a fair shipping demand for spring superfines, and a moderate inquiry for extras from the local trade. Bran was quiet and steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $7.62½; 100 brls spring extras at $6.50; 100 brls do (Burton's XXX) at $6.37½; 100 brls do at $6.35; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.25; 300 brls on private terms; 100 brls superfines at $4.20; 100 brls do at $4.10; 300 brls do at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.60; 30 brls buckwheat at $8.00. Total, 1,480 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $11.00 on track. The following were closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$7.50@ 9.75
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.50@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.75@ 5.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50@ 7.50
Spring superfines	3.00@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.50
Buckwheat flour	7.75@ 8.00
Bran	@11.00

Wheat was moderately active, and averaged about the same, though the great bulk of the transactions were effected at near the outside prices of yesterday. The market was very firm—strong early, and steady afterwards—with a good demand, and rather small offerings, principally on account of light receipts and anticipation of small arrivals in the future. It is reported that a good deal of the wheat to come forward from Iowa and Minnesota is unthreshed, and the farmers can do little towards preparing it for market while their farms are deeply covered with snow, to say nothing of the difficulties of hauling, and shipment by rail. Other markets were firm and quiet, and New York closed stronger, probably in sympathy with Chicago. The trading here was principally in options for next month, there being no shipping demand, but the car lots offered were all willingly taken up, to carry into February, against options sold for that month. Seller February opened at $1.22⅝, declined to $1.22⅜, advanced to $1.23⅜, fell off ⅛c, and closed stronger at $1.23⅜. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, was quiet at $1.20⅝@1.21⅜, and seller March at $1.24⅝@1.25⅜, both closing at the outside. No. 1 spring was inactive and scarce, none being offered at recent quotations. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.07½, and rejected do at 95c. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21⅜; 30,000 bu do at $1.21⅝; 37,800 bu do at $1.21⅜; 19,800 bu do at $1.21¼; $10,000 bu do at $1.21⅛; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 5,600 bu do at $1.07½; 400 bu do at $1.07; 800 bu rejected spring at 95; 2,000 bu do at 94½c. Total, 121,800 bu.

Corn was quiet and steady. There was less doing in cash lots than yesterday, and they ruled ⅛c higher, owing to the fact of light offerings, the receipts having fallen off, and being expected to be small for several days to come. Options were unchanged, with little interest manifested either way, and an especial lack of attention to the summer options. Indeed, the market was almost comatose, fully a quarter of an hour elapsing at one time without a single trade. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 30⅝@30¾c; seller February at 31⅛@31¼c; seller March at 31⅝@31⅞c; seller April at 32⅝c; seller May at 36@36½c, and seller June at 36⅞@37c. All closed steady. Cash sales were reported of 40,400 bu No. 2 at 30⅝c; 30,400 bu do at 30¾c; 2,000 bu rejected at 28c; 4,000 bu yellow at 33 del. Total, 76,800 bu.

Oats were quiet but ⅛c higher, being reported stronger in New York, while our receipts showed a falling off in common with other grain. There was a moderate order demand on the floor; some of it for shipment. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 24⅝@24¾c; seller February at 25⅛@25¼c; seller April at 26⅜c, and seller May at 29½c. Seller March was nominal at 25⅝@26c. Cash sales were reported to 16,600 bu No. 2 at 24⅝c; 600 bu rejected at 21c. Total, 17,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at the outside price of yesterday; sales being reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 67c. There was very little offering, and receipts were small (only 2 cars), while there were several orders on the floor a day or two ago; but it is rumored that most of these were limited to 65½@66c, and have been withdrawn since the market rose above 66c.

Barley was less active, and rather weak, one or two operators trying to jump upon it, which game was only a partial success, owing to the paucity of receipts, and the general strength elsewhere. No. 2 opened at 67c, and declined to 66c at the close for car lots, when regular was quotable at about 65½c. Seller February sold at 66¾@67c. No. 3 closed at 53c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 (A., D. & Co.) at 70c; 400 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 66½c; 1,600 bu do at 66c; 800 bu do at 65¾c; 5,000 bu do at 65½c; 400 bu No. 3 at 54c; 1,200 bu do at 53½c; 800 bu do at 53c; 400 bu rejected at 41½c; 400 bu do at 41c; 400 bu by sample at at 82c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 13,000 bu.

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Circular* has the following:

Stocks of grain in Stettin, Germany:

	1872. Dec. 7.	1871. Dec. 31.	1870. Dec. 31.	1869. Dec. 31.	1868. Dec. 31.
Wheat, qrs	21,000	45,500	40,000	48,424	43,339
Barley, qrs	6,000	5,500	9,000	11,583	8,829
Rye, qrs	90,000	42,500	25,000	2,389	2,353
Oats, qrs	7,500	5,500	10,000	1,660	3,888
Peas, qrs	1,800	1,009	....	468	486
Total, qrs	126,300	100,000	84,000	64,524	58,895

Stock of grain in Gloucester, England:

	1872. Dec. 1.	1871. Dec. 1.	1870. Dec. 1.	1871. Nov. 1.	1871. Dec. 31.
Wheat, qrs	31,340	81,540	34,700	90,170	74,424
Corn, qrs	51,540	7,030	12,760	11,280	5,057
Oats, qrs	20,180	20,130	27,700	19,300	17,551
Barley, qrs	12,810	43,990	30,030	43,790	41,364
Peas & beans, qrs	6,970	9,980	5,400	20,200	6,191
Other grains, qrs	5,350	6,200	1,850	7,530	320
Total qrs	128,190	168,870	112,450	182,310	144,907

Comparative stock of wheat, flour, and maize held in Liverpool, Dec. 31:

	Flour, brls.	Flour, sacks.	Wheat, qrs.	Total equal wheat and flour, bu.	Maize, qrs.
1872	38,000	23,000	381,000		333,000
1871	82,919	41,154	513,481	4,674,928	152,491
1870	100,515	20,879	363,304	3,427,800	53,963
1869	186,115	42,338	816,784	7,538,276	96,490
1868	26,114	25,097	185,366	1,785,504	40,449
1867	50,877	20,384	183,747	1,749,184	41,845
1866	8,642	108,938	107,076	1,529,680	32,900
1865	15,021	217,098	333,538	4,017,224	61,880
1864	280,000	137,000	296,000	8,270,868	

Exports of grain and seed from Cronstadt from the opening of navigation to Nov. 29:

	Wheat, qrs.	Barley, qrs.	Rye, qrs.	Oats, qrs.	Linseed, qrs.
1872	570,040	1,648	559,320	400,963	548,130
1871	967,211	27,257	526,756	1,106,439	576,957
Increase	....	....	32,564	....	....
Dec'se	397,171	25,609	....	696,476	28,827

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ended Dec. 31, 1872, and the distribution of same.

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Cheese, lbs.
Liverpool	313	1,425	220,099	2,735,849	344,730
London	....	200	....	....	....
Glasgow	115	45	185,689	539,213	....
Bremen	80	....	269,475	563,864	....
Antwerp	....	100	716,567	778,120	....
Hamburg	....	....	277,095	1,066,535	....
Havre	15	2	148,723	1,557,057	....
Marseilles	....	....	450,474	8,248	....
West Indies	561	198	604,711	219,613	4,744
B. N. A. Col.	250	109	....	....	....
B. Guiana	104	25	7,500	....	4,560
B. Honduras	375	32	10,883	2,891	3,786
Venezuela	1	9	22,800	1,209	....
Mexico	....	....	....	3,850	....
Total	1,754	2,066	2,850,981	7,488,246	357,760
Week Dec. 24	4,758	3,960	4,758,552	5,847,139	262,844
Week Dec. 17	3,468	1,633	5,399,402	6,120,604	687,084
Week Dec. 31, '71	2,291	2,258	3,915,308	5,132,014	301,335

And 75,699 lbs butter, 165,785 lbs grease, 57,241 lbs stearine.

And from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, for four years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	24,135	24,344	18,899	11,794
Beef, pkgs	19,092	25,097	27,276	13,591
Lard, lbs	34,355,853	33,683,649	10,352,253	3,848,480
Bacon, lbs	35,861,576	30,812,838	82,770,770	6,198,882
Butter, lbs	765,203	1,058,204	268,011	235,973
Cheese, lbs	5,496,301	5,818,977	7,831,041	4,336,082
Tallow, lbs	6,709,470	10,627,724	2,601,895	5,331,474

The exports of petroleum from the principal exporting ports since Jan. 1 have been:

From	1872. Gallons.	1871. Gallons.
New York	84,570,393	94,915,584
Boston	1,917,689	2,185,096
Philadelphia	58,045,898	56,803,261
Baltimore	1,995,104	2,570,528
Total gallons, 1872	146,329,084	156,475,469
Total gallons corresponding period in 1870		140,602,305
Total gallons corresponding period in 1869		102,748,604

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, and frozen in on New York canals, was, Dec. 28, 1872:

In store at—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York and afloat	1,976,956	5,658,074	1,584,803	1,204,743
Albany, in store	4,000	41,000	89,000	839,000
Buffalo	423,775	292,700	92,877	313,380
Chicago	1,019,555	1,410,110	604,022	190,127
Milwaukee	669,000	39,000	150,000	15,000
Duluth	70,000	....	....	....
Toledo	232,683	330,452	156,799	11,832
Detroit	96,601	66,772	39,290	40,548
Oswego	589,773	306,062	2,078	197,706
St. Louis	518,231	153,114	137,550	151,890
Boston	16,904	102,036	66,783	96,741
Toronto	53,223	2,735	4,094	59,801
Montreal	223,800	368,246	69,748	11,000
Philadelphia	110,150	303,000	135,000	50,000
Baltimore	150,000	233,507	65,000	....
Rail shipments	91,892	124,083	131,840	43,959
On N.Y. canals	52,120	164,457	85,200	78,138
Total—				
Dec. 28, '72	5,248,673	9,595,398	3,414,084	2,863,865
Dec. 21, '72	5,699,213	9,257,367	3,570,769	2,535,739
Dec. 14, '72	6,051,153	9,533,444	3,835,914	3,112,430
Dec. 7, '72	4,878,093	8,661,933	3,627,485	2,401,569
Dec. 29, '71	10,801,063	7,617,461	6,217,291	2,426,884

Comparative shipments of flour and grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, St. Louis, Toledo, Cleveland, and Detroit, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 28, inclusive, for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.*	1869.*
Flour, brls	4,716,011	4,518,430	4,225,467	4,572,467
Wheat, bu	30,865,954	35,982,979	37,711,197	34,277,957
Corn, bu	66,715,921	49,912,978	22,187,537	23,697,154
Oats, bu	19,052,398	16,840,306	11,992,193	9,932,592
Barley, bu	5,805,573	3,397,872	3,027,197	412,107
Rye, bu	1,204,419	1,392,954	1,594,227	887,256
Total	123,644,265	107527089	76,492,351	69,207,066
Flour to wheat bu	23,580,055	22,592,150	21,127,335	22,862,035
Grand tot. bu	147224320	130419239	97619685	92069101

* St. Louis not included.

Comparative aggregate receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and St. Louis, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 28, inclusive, for four years:

	1872.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Flour, brls	4,812,807	5,308,117	5,859,014	5,918,305
Wheat, bu	40,274,042	49,075,074	48,936,437	51,748,321
Corn, bu	51,988,177	59,277,977	29,710,243	32,603,895
Oats, bu	25,472,900	24,500,255	19,015,829	16,569,043
Barley, bu	7,876,475	5,630,036	5,360,173	3,134,885
Rye, bu	1,827,709	2,720,036	1,596,309	1,715,795
Total, bu	127,439,603	141203,378	104618,991	105771,939
Flour to wheat, bu	24,064,035	26540,585	29295,070	29591,525
Grand t'l bu	151,503,638	167743,963	133914,061	135363,464

The comparative monthly receipts and exports of cheese at New York for the last two years to Dec. 31, inclusive, were:

	Receipts, 1872. Boxes.	Exports, 1872. Boxes.	Receipts, 1871. Boxes.	Exports, 1871. Boxes.
January	27,418	13,487	24,645	30,242
February	23,198	12,445	16,391	47,416
March	17,843	8,538	28,882	35,744
April	22,115	3,484	15,081	40,841
May	61,439	37,531	44,748	46,246
June	209,696	206,824	176,834	118,050
July	358,710	266,357	245,538	267,483
August	366,181	344,486	315,074	267,481
September	158,647	131,702	260,030	221,836
October	210,819	84,831	133,981	75,291
November	131,716	54,218	110,654	67,510
December	122,630	37,387	45,348	29,472
Total boxes	1,709,912	1,201,290	1,417,206	1,248,632

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The following is a statement of the shipment of a few of the leading articles over the Central and Union Pacific Railroads to points east of the Mississippi River, during 1872, the greater portion of which came to this city:

Articles.	Pounds.
Silk	1,009,950
Tea	14,150,865
Wool	22,492,871
Leather	1,351,945
Fur seals	1,634,463
Whalebone	260,951
Quicksilver	409,338
Cotton	455,573
Silver ores, base bullion, and crude metal	22,384,291
Wines, brandies, and champagnes	1,878,547
California fresh fruits	1,661,960
California salmon	2,712,972
California flour	4,842,800
Cassia	29,400
California wheat	1,427,362
Grain from points between Cheyenne and Omaha	11,137,500

The wool mentioned does not include any shipments from points east of California; large quantities, however, were sent to the Eastern market from stations of the two lines outside of that State.

The silver ores, bullion, and crude metal were principally from the mines of Utah. The smelting works of Chicago received about one-third of the amount forwarded. Of the tea, 2,000,000 pounds were consigned directly to Chicago merchants. Over 1,000,000 pounds of wines, brandies, and champagnes were sent direct to our wholesale establishments, and about the same amount each of California fresh fruits and salmon were sent to our jobbers.

Besides the above, the roads have transported large quantities of peanuts, rice, coffee, hops, canned goods, blankets, glue, etc. They have also carried considerable quantities of hides, pelts, furs, and robes from the Western Territories, in addition to which the Union Pacific has hauled through from Nebraska over one hundred car-loads of fat cattle.

THE ERIE CANALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8.—The report of the State Comptroller shows that the expenses of the canals last year were $314,373 in excess of the receipts. He recommends prompt legislation for enlarging the capacity of the Erie Canal, in order to retain the transportation of Western products, and successfully compete with the Candian canals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 8.—In pursuance of public call, a large representation of heavy business men of this city met this evening at the Council Chamber, and passed resolutions indorsing the recent action of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, looking to aid from the General Government for the enlargement of the Erie Canal, and opening the same to the free commerce of all the States.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was moderately active and ⅛c lower. No. 2 spring sold at $1.21⅛@1.21⅜ seller the month, and $1.23⅛@1.23⅜ seller February, the latter closing at the inside. Corn was quiet and steady at 30⅝@30¾c seller the month, and 31⅛@31¼c seller February. Oats and other cereals were quiet. Provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet and unchanged; 94 per cent proof quotable at $1.77@1.82.

BROOM CORN—Only a fair inquiry for choice grades prevails. The supply of inferior grades is very large. The receipts are light. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6½@7c ⅌ lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½@4c; do red tip, 3c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BUTTER—There was less doing than during the preceding days of the week, the inquiry to-day being mainly of a local character. Otherwise the market was unchanged, prices remaining steady and firm for all grades except medium, which, being neglected, are weak. Following are the quotations: Good to choice roll, 18@22c; strictly choice dairy packed, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 8@17c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless bags remain firm, in sympathy with the raw material. The demand at present is inconsiderable, but there are indications of a good trade by and by, and holders do not seem inclined to increase sales at the sacrifice of prices. In burlaps and gunnies a steady moderate movement is reported, and former prices are well sustained. Wool sacks are scarcely inquired for. We quote: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewistown, 34c; American, 32½c; Amoskeag, 32½c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 29c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BEANS—Fair to choice grades are in demand and firm, owing to scarcity. The receipts are light. We quote: Navies at $2.50@2.60; fair to prime, $2.00@2.35; common to medium, $1.25@1.75.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were inactive. Prices rule steady as follows: Stucco, $3.50@2.75; New York stucco, casing, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.25; lime (brls) $1.35@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), 11.00@15.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00 del.; Milwaukee, $33.00 del.; Racine, $30.00 del.; Hillsdale, $25.00 del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$ 8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x13	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x31 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
26x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—The demand for goods in this line continues light, and values remain nominally unchanged. Peaches are in large stock, and are quoted weak, but, aside from this, there seems to be no disposition to shade prices. Below are the current rates:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@ 2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@ 3.25
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.75
Raspberries	2.50@ 2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.50@ 2.75
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@ 2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@ 2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@ 3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima Beans, 2 lb	2.60@ 2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@ 2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.25@ 2.50
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.30@ 1.50

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.00@11.00
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	5.75@ 6.25
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.00@ 9.00
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.00@ 5.50
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.00@ 8.00
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.50@ 5.00
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@ 4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@ 3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@ 6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@ 3.50

CHEESE—This staple was again inactive. Some few orders were received, but they remain unfilled, the severe weather preventing shipments. Prices remain nominally unchanged, as follows: New York factory, 13@14c; Ohio factory, 11@12½c; Western factory, 11@12½c.

COAL—Met with a good inquiry, the demand being stimulated by the intensely cold weather prevalent. Prices were firm and steady at the following range: Lehigh lump, $13.00; Lehigh, prepared, $13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $10.50; Blossburg, $10.00@10.50; Cherry Mine, $10.00; Hocking Valley, $10.00@10.50; Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.50@10.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—There was a moderate demand for cooperage, with ample offerings. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.10@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves, $18.00@20.00; whiskey barrel staves, $23.00@27.00 per m; bucked staves, $28.00@30.00; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7½@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@17.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 2 cars tierces at $1.75; 1 car pork barrels at $1.30.

EGGS—Were in light request, but firm. The offerings are fair, and prices range from 27@29c for strictly fresh, and 20@25c for pickled. Sales include 500 doz at 29c; 34 cases at 28c; 8 pkgs pickled at 22c; 10 pkgs do at 20c.

FEATHERS—The usual demand prevails. The receipts are moderate. We again quote: Prime live geese at 66@68c from first hands; Jobbing prices 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@55c.

FISH—Nothing new was reported in the general features of this market. The stock—with, perhaps, the exception of whitefish and fat mackerel—are ample, and the few orders received are promptly filled. The annexed quotations were generally adhered to: No. 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, sealed, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business was lacking in activity, the demand being chiefly in the shape of orders, most of which were small. Values underwent no decided change, though for some articles in the list the quotations were freely shaded. Prices range as follows: Dates 8@9c; figs, new, 15@16c; figs, box, 17@18c; Turkey prunes, 1872, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.50@2.60; blackberries, new, 10½@11c; raspberries, 43@45c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 21@23c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 1872, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western 5½@6c; Michigan, 6¼@7½c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; English walnuts, 15@16c; Naples walnuts, 20@21c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 10@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

GAME—Was quiet. Prices are weak and irregular. The Eastern markets are also reported lower and shippers are not operating. Rabbits are in very large supply and sell slowly at 50@75c per doz. We note sales of 100 doz prairie chickens at $3.00; 20 doz do at $2.75; 30 doz quail at $1.10; 60 doz do at $1.00; 16 doz do at 90c; 30 doz rabbits at 60c; 40 doz do at 50c; 20 venison hams and saddles at 15c.

GREEN FRUITS—The cold weather interfered with the trade. There is a fair supply of apples in store, and they sell in a retail way at $3.00@4.00 per brl. Other fruits were in moderate supply and demand. We quote: Apples at $3.00@4.00 per brl; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.50@8.00; California pears at $4.00@4.50; lemons at $6.00@7.50 per box; oranges at $10.00@12.00 per case; Malaga grapes at $6.50@7.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—There was only slight change in the grocery market. The demand does not improve as rapidly as dealers had anticipated, but this is accounted for by the continued inclemency of the weather, and the absence of activity has not had the effect to "soften" prices. Collections are reported easier, and this circumstance, together with the fact that stocks in the country are much depleted, leads our merchants to look for an early revival of trade. In the meantime, prices are generally firm, the only notable exceptions being sugars and soaps. We quote:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 23@23½c; prime Rio, 22½@23½c; good do, 21½@21¾c; common do, 20@20½c; Singapore, 23@23½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 23½@24c; do, prime, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, 15½@16½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 13⅜@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12½@12¾c; extra C, 12@12⅛c; C. No. 2, 11½@12c; yellow C, 11½@11½c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10½@10¾c; choice molasses sugar, 11@11½c; fair do, 9@9¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11½c; do prime, 10¾@11c; do fair, 10@10½c; do common, 9½@9¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, 1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 78@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 63@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Trading continues slack, for reasons mentioned in previous reports. Under light receipts, however, prices keep up, and may be quoted steady. Wholesale dealers are paying the following,—cars to contain 18,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@17.00; timothy, loose pressed, $15.50@16.50; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The inquiry continues steadily good, and prices are sustained with unabated firmness. Shippers and local tanners in the market, and the daily arrivals are taken up at the quotations: Green butchers', 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9½@10c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, primo, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HONEY—Was in light request. Comb honey is scarce, but strained is quite plenty and very dull. We quote: Choice white comb at 24@30c; medium grades, 20@25c; inferior and strained honey, 12½@18c.

HOPS—There was a moderate inquiry for hops, among brewers for current necessities. The receipts of Western are light, and the supply is moderate. There are a few foreign hops offered on this market at 45@55c. We again quote: Prime hops at 40@45c; fair to good, 30@35c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 40@50c; English, 50@55c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues light, although a better feeling prevails among dealers. Values are steady, as follows:

Flat iron	5	@ 5	2-10	rates
Heavy bands	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Light bands	5	@ 6	2-10	rates
Hoops	5	5-10@ 6	5-10	rates
Rounds and square	5	@ 5	8-10	rates
Shafting iron	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Ovals	5	6-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Half oval and half rounds	5	9-10@ 5	8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	5-10@ 7		rates
Sheet iron, No. 24	7	@ 7¼		rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7¼		rates
Russia iron		20c		⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c		⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c		⅌ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c		⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c		⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20		⅌ lb
English tool steel	21	@22		rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c		⅌ lb

LEATHER—Prices were again reported exceedingly firm. There was nothing approaching activity in the demand, nor is any particular "rush" looked for during the present month, but the spring trade promises to open unusually early, and, as stocks are generally small, a buoyant tone pervades the market. We repeat our quotations, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	25@ 27
Collar, ⅌ ft	21@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 38
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@ 35
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—There was rather more inquiry on local account; but, generally speaking, trade is quiet in both pine and hardwood. Prices remain the same:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A ⅌ m	3.50@3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.75@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@40.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	15.00@16.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues light, although rather more active than last week. The market for metals is firmer. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—The demand, as usual at this season, is very light. Rates are as follows: 10d, per keg, $5.75 rates; 8d, do, $6.00; 6d do, $6.25; 4d do, $6.50; 3d do, $7.25; 3d do, fine, $8.50; 2d do, $9.00; clinch, $8.00. 12½c off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were dull and nominal. We continue to quote:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16	@ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	16	@ 17
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	20	@ 23
Oakum, ⅌ bale	17	@ 19
Pitch, ⅌ brl	5.00	@6.25
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.50	@7.50

OILS—Carbon was easy,—Cleveland being quoted dull and unsettled. Lard, linseed, and whale were firm, while other descriptions ruled steady. We repeat our list as follows: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do boiled, 93c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70@72c; naptha, 63° gravity, 25c; naptha common, 20c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—Dealers report continued dullness in the paint trade. Aside from a light local demand, there is no considerable inquiry, and the prevalent feeling is not particularly firm. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.50
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

POULTRY—A fair demand prevailed for choice poultry. The offerings are moderate and there is a good deal of poor and frozen stock on the market. Prices are about the same as yesterday. Sales include 1,800 lbs turkeys at 12½c; 3,200 lbs do at 12c; 700 lbs do at 11c; 200 lbs do at 10c; 10 doz choice chickens at $3.50; 34 doz good do at $3.00; 40 doz do at $2.50; 10 doz do at $2.00; 4 doz geese at $9.00; 7 doz do good at $8.00; 3 doz do at $7.00.

POTATOES—There was nothing doing to-day, the weather being too cold. Peachblows are quotable at 70c on track, and at 75@85c for store lots.

SALT—Was in moderate request. We continue to quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.50; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.50; do, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.00; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were in the average demand. Prices were unchanged, as follows:

Thickness.	Size.	Price
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	1x10 by 6x 8	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 8	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¾ by 3x9⅝	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

A discount of 15@25 per cent is made from the above list.

SEEDS—Timothy was in good demand and higher. Sales being reported of fair to prime seed at $3.25@3.35. Clover was in better request at $4.90@5.10 for ordinary, and $5.45@5.60 for mammoth. Buckwheat sold at 90c@1.00. Sales include 32 bags prime timothy at $3.35; 124 bags do at $3.30; 34 sacks good at $3.25; 8 bags clover at $5.10; 10 bags do at $5.00; 39 bags at $4.90; 8 bags mammoth do at $5.60; 40 bags do at $5.50; 27 bags do at $5.45; 23 bags buckwheat, good at $1.00; 53 bags do fair at 90c.

TEAS—In this market fair activity is noticeable, and prices seem to be working firmer for all descriptions; notably so for the finer grades. Stocks are ample. We quote: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice extra, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was firm and unchanged. We quote: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c. SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

WOOD—Prices rule steady as follows: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—Was in moderate demand at the prices quoted below:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@59c
Fleece, washed, X, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@55c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@53c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@55c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,080	12,704	228
Tuesday	2,177	33,169	2,089
Wednesday	1,325	23,408	861
Thursday	700	18,000	500
Total	5,282	87,281	3,678

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Monday	829	1,645	....
Tuesday	662	1,666	....
Wednesday	796	3,425	1,215
Total	2,277	6,736	1,215

The intense cold weather of yesterday and today seriously interfered with locomotion, and occasioned greater or less delays on all the railroads running into Chicago. Trains on the Alton & St. Louis, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Illinois Central were from three to eight hours behind time, while by the Northwestern Road no stock was received, an order having been issued to accept no more stock until the weather moderates and trains can again run on time. Stock already loaded and *en route* was ordered "switched off" at the nearest station, and properly cared for until further advices. The platforms in the different divisions of the yards contained an unusually large number of dead hogs—victims of the inclement weather.

CATTLE—The unexpectedly light supply (the fresh receipts reached barely 700) induced a somewhat firmer feeling among holders, and the more desirable droves were held at a small advance on former rates. Shippers had few orders to fill, and did not seem particularly anxious to invest, but the better prices prevalent at the East made them more liberal in their views, and the ⅛c advance insisted upon by sellers was paid without grumbling. The lack of suitable transportation facilities still operates unfavorably, and it is fortunate that receipts continue light. Any very considerable increase in the supply just at this time could scarcely result otherwise than disastrously to sellers. The wants of the local trade, though much increased as compared with the preceding three or four weeks, are by no means large, poultry and game still being abundant, while the packing houses continue to furnish a large amount of cheap meats. Feeders are not doing much in the way of purchases, and few as are the offerings of desirable stock steers, values have not materially appreciated, ruling steady at $3.00@3.50 for common to medium grades of from 700 to 900 lbs, and at $3.75@4.00 for good, thrifty lots, averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. The quality of the stock offered for sale was much the same as on the preceding days of the week, fair to good grades predominating. The range of the market was $2.50@6.15, with most of the sales at $3.75@5.75. The outside quotation was obtained by Nicols & Addems for a bunch of choice steers averaging 1,422 lbs. The largest sale of the day was effected by R. Strahorn & Co., they selling 137 fair Texans at $3.70. The drove averaged 998 lbs. The market closed steady.

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
22	stockers	996	$3.40
48	choice steers	1,295	5.70
34	good steers	1,100	5.56
10	oxen	1,386	3.75
18	Texas cattle	880	3.00
35	Texas cattle	950	3.25
137	Texas cattle	998	3.70
32	choice steers	1,338	5.25
16	medium steers	1,210	5.00
11	butchers' stock	1,120	4.00
10	butchers' stock	955	2.75
18	fleshy steers	1,230	4.85
27	fleshy steers	1,155	4.90
17	good steers	1,338	5.40
40	choice steers	1,310	5.75
14	good steers	1,235	5.50
36	Texas steers	1,173	3.90
41	fair steers	1,149	4.75
16	choice steers	1,362	5.90
13	choice steers	1,422	6.15
15	choice steers	1,303	6.00
16	choice steers	1,406	6.00
13	fair steers	1,273	4.80
18	butchers' stock	1,031	4.25
36	Texas cattle	1,172	3.90
17	good steers	1,147	5.50
15	choice steers	1,372	6.00
9	cows	1,020	3.00
15	choice steers	1,391	5.75

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Texas Cattle—Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Texas Cattle—Corn-fed	3.75@4.50
Sterling, 109⅜.	

HOGS—Owing to the non-arrival of some, and the detention of all of the stock trains, the supply on sale to-day was comparatively small, the total recepts (including some 8,000 that arrived last night too late to be included in yesterday's returns) reaching only about 18,000. The probability that very little if any more stock will be received over the Northwestern Road during the remainder of the week, and that traffic over the other routes will be more or less interrupted, stimulated the demand, and sensibly strengthened prices. Trade opened brisk this morning, and an advance of 5c was at once established. Packers and shippers competed, and by midday prices had crept up another 5c, or to $3.75@4.00, where they were firmly sustained to the close. The quality of offerings was exceptionally fine, the average weight of the hogs on sale falling little short of 300 lbs. The extreme range was $3.70@4.00—the outside figure being paid by Canadian buyers for a few carloads. Most of the transfers were at $3.80@3.90. The market closed strong.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	281	$3.70	117	230	$3.85	41	324	$3.90
51	239	3.70	102	268	3.80	98	298	3.85
47	333	3.85	58	227	3.75	40	334	3.80
135	228	3.90	48	340	3.85	45	362	3.85
57	302	3.80	35	299	3.85	44	355	3.80
38	196	3.80	94	344	3.87½	215	288	3.85
49	338	3.87½	53	278	3.85	44	380	3.85
52	307	3.80	48	368	3.85	41	385	3.90
49	302	3.80	54	311	3.85	48	347	3.80
33	413	3.87½	41	243	3.70	49	285	3.80
60	250	3.80	47	289	3.80	56	257	3.75
55	278	3.80	44	338	3.80	53	224	3.90
54	230	3.80	42	232	3.75	42	370	3.85
225	359	3.87½	165	250	3.77½	52	284	3.87½
41	431	3.87½	43	284	3.75	176	228	3.87½
30	230	3.75	131	355	3.85	49	376	3.90
201	273	3.82½	55	257	3.75	61	191	4.00
45	330	3.85	64	279	3.75	48	354	3.85
45	318	3.85	55	380	3.85	61	263	3.80
56	309	3.95	58	310	3.90	60	310	3.90
75	371	4.00	54	400	4.00			

SHEEP—Nothing new was noted, in the sheep market. The demand and the supply were light, and prices ruled steady and unchanged. We quote poor at $3.25@3.50; medium at $3.75@4.25, and good to choice at $4.50@5.25. Something extra would fetch $5.50@5.75.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
H. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at their lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries. 91 Madison-st.
THAIN, PAINE & CO., 89 Madison-st.

Banks.
SECOND NATIONAL, s. w. corner Madison and Clark.

Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HABT, 63 State-st.

Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 14 and 16 W. Randolph.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 157 and 159 South LaSalle.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-st.

Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.

Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 587 Wabash-av.

Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
FRENCH ABRAM & CO., 237 Wabash-av.

Cutlery.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.

Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal-st.

Fresco Painters and Glass Stainers.
OTTO JEVNE & CO., 79 and 81 Dearborn-st.

Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 220 to 226 Wabash-av.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 235 Wabash-av.

Hardware (Wholesale.)
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 19 Lake-st.

Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM, 161 West Randolph-st.

Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
GILES, BRO. & CO., 266 & 268 Wab. & 331 W. Madison.
B. ALLEN & CO., suc. Stark & Allen, 127 State-st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 260 Wabash-av., opp. Post Office.
WM. M. MAYO, 182 22d-st. and 135 West Madison-st.

Leather, Tanners' Oil and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS, 53 South Canal-st.

Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash-av.

Oils, Etc.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 278 South Water-st.

Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 N. Desplaines, and 88 State.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 119 and 121 East Madison-st.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington-st.
W. C. CLARKE, 57 West Washington-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 83 and 85 West Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 and 14 LaSalle-st.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 154 and 155 Michigan-av.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 and 30 W. Washington.

Pianos and Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

Pig Iron.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 376 Wabash-av.

Pumps.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 221 and 223 South Water-st.

Real Estate and Loans.
SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, LaSalle-st.

Saddlery Hardware.
GEORGE F. BRIGHAM & CO., 47 State-st.

Safes.
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 57 State-st.
HEBRING'S, 46 State, and cor. 14th and Indiana-av.
S. H. HARRIS, 62 South Canal-st.

Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 41 Lake-st.

Sewing Machines.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC, 71 State-st. Branches, 158 Twenty-second and 190 North Clark-st.

Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water-st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 South Water.
PURRINGTON & SCRANTON, 284 South Water-st.

Stoves.
AMERICAN BASE BURNER, 141 East Lake-st.

Tags and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal-st.

Trunks.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State and 385 Wabash-av.

Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 168 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.

Wrought Iron Pipe.
CRANE BROS. MF'G CO., 10 North Jefferson-st.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‡ 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	‡12:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	3:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:30 p. m.	[illegible]

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:[illegible] p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express, via Main Line	*‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Adams and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Fast Line	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line.

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HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

SPRINGF[IELD].

The Illinois Suprem[e] ... Agricultural ...

Miners' Convention—B... District Courts—Pe...

Special Despatch to The ...

SPRING[FIELD] ...

THE SUPREME ... of Illinois, January Term, ... vision, met this morning, a[t] ... Sixth street, all the member[s] ... time was taken up in the he[aring] ... Committee was appointed ... dates for admission to the ... Messrs. Elliner, Ficklin, a[nd] ... half-past 11 o'clock the Cou[rt] ... not probable that the ca[se of the] Peoria wife-murderer, will ... Court this week.

THE ILLINOIS STATE AGRI[CULTURAL] ... met this morning in adjour[ned] ... committees were appointed ... for which prizes had bee[n] ... subjects connected with ... committees and subjects ... Corn, Messrs. Webster, K... Wheat, Messrs. Gillham, ... on Apples, Messrs. Garland ... ham; on Peaches, Messrs. ... Garland; on the Preparati[on] ... Herrington and Fuller; on ... Herrington, Goltra, and G... adjourned over in order to ... time to decide upon ... mitted to them. The ... tween the two Ag... of Ford County was referr[ed] ... Messrs. Edmunds, Gillha[m] ... Secretary telegraphed the ... on Thursday. A medal w[as] ... Henyon for a revolving m... also awarded to the Moline ... for a display of malleable ... is a fine display of apples ... Among the exhibitors are ... County; Dunlap & Son ... Champaign; and L. C. ... The Industrial University— ... exhibits seventy varieties ... thirty varieties of corn,—w... co, and sugar corn. Spring[field] ... field Township, have on exh[ibition] ... ties of native wine.

A MINERS' CON[VENTION] ... was held here to-day, and ... it is reported, will go to w[ork] ... This, however, is the secon[d] ... nified a willingness to g[o] ... failed to do so before, and ... is generally believed that t[he] ... trouble.

DISTRICT CO[URTS]. Senator Casey, of Jeffe[rson] ... bill entitled "A bill for ... State of Illinois into Judic[ial] ... of two or more counties ... tice, and fix the time of ho[lding] ... The bill creates District C[ourts] ... present County Courts. T... posed of two or three co[unties] ... districts. The Judges are ... next; salary $2,000 per ... held in each county four ... exclusive jurisdiction in ... and common-law jurisdictio[n] ... $1,000. Except in probate ... is to be the same as in the C... very important bill. Gre... by the people of the prese[nt] ... tem. The Court is auth[orized] ... Article 6, of the Constitutio[n] ... taken in making the bill. ... the expenses as now paid f[or] ... The same character of cou[rts] ... Ohio, and other States.

PERSONA[L]. There are a number of ... present. Some of the old ... "lookers-on in Venice," ha[ve] ... the opening ceremonies, a... ors safely launched on the ... Comptroller Burley and ... are here on business conne[cted] ... tion. County Attorney R... coucheur at the Republican ... and Mr. Hesing is here pre... question.

Cook County has begun t[o] ... Mr. Dalton, in the House ... inquired if "that minority ... to rule in the selection of ... and, if so, the Liberals sho[uld] ... they were entitled to by ... intrepreted the Constitu[tion] ... Mr. Dalton thought the I... lowed to vote for the three ... ne, and so on with the ... Shaw, who was in the Chair ... with the roll-call," and t[he] ... Mr. Dalton certainly struck ... intended it or not, and i[t] ... excellent feeling if h[e] ... acted upon.

Mr. Rountree, who was n[amed] ... Doorkeeper, is an intel[ligent] ... colored race, and was put ... namesake from Cook Coun[ty] ... unanimously.

STOKE[S].

The Sentencing of ...

From the New York ...

Yesterday morning St[okes] ... ing that he had passed ... night, ate heartily. He ... cleanly, and he dresse[d] ... but without any confu[sion] ... white linen shirt, of spo[tless] ... handsome diamond pin, ... bosom. He put on a dark ... ture, black trousers, blac[k] ... short inside coat. Over all ... dark blue overcoat, trimme[d] ... the collar and edges all ar... looked better, and under a[ll] ... a handsome man, ... did not seem to be ... although he knew ... was going to ... death in a Court not half a ... full. At a few minutes bef[ore] ... Brennan and his deputy, ... came to his cell, and the ... Horace Stokes, the youn[g] ... prisoner, walked through t[he] ... prison, and after passing th[em]selves outside of the do[or] ... street entrance. A carria[ge] ... the four stepped into the ... down Broadway to ... Stokes got out, and with ... toward the Broadway entranc[e] ... The building itself was su[rrounded by] ... immense masses of pe[ople] ... glance at the prisoner; bu[t] ... notice them, and at the B... crowd was rather thin—as ... and when it has no leader ... that he would go in ... Stokes was neither manacl[ed] ... gave his word of honor ... gone without any thought ... taken into the private room ... and there smoked a cigar ... down the office, as he alwa[ys] ... room to take exercise. He ... delay while waiting f[or] ... sitting. None of the lad[ies] ... present.

At half-past 10 o'clock ... tinged with a look of ... Court and took his seat on ... The prisoner came into th[e] ... moment accompanied by ... his deputies, the Sheri[ff] ... and Stokes, while the d... side of the prisoner, as the ... th trials.

The scene around the Co[urt] ... terrific at this moment. So[me] ... were assembled in Cha[mbers] ... City Hall Park, vainly ... chance to see the prisoner, ... then to the inside of the bu[ilding] ... which would have been wh[olly] ... and they got inside, as the ... half a dozen ... stationed as guards a[t] ... the building before th[e] ... the main guard at the d... crowds were very ... own members of the ba[r] ... their way in inch by ... they was offered in lar[ge] ... the prisoner, and ladies ... were taken up to get ... the court-room was filled ... Ladies stood on ben[ches] ... court officers pushe[d] ... fully to make them ... straining their neck[s] ... seem to mind the disco[mfort] ... able to get a look at ... head.

There was a marked silen[ce] ... Tremain rose to speak ... which he intended to ...

SPRINGFIELD.

The Illinois Supreme Court--State Agricultural Society.

Miners' Convention---Bill Providing for District Courts---Personal Matters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 8.

THE SUPREME COURT

of Illinois, January Term, Central Grand Division, met this morning, at the Court Room on Sixth street, all the members being present. The time was taken up in the hearing of motions. A Committee was appointed to examine candidates for admission to the bar, composed of Messrs. Elliner, Ficklin, and B. S. Edwards. At half-past 11 o'clock the Court adjourned. It is not probable that the case of McNulta, the Peoria wife-murderer, will come up before the Court this week.

THE ILLINOIS STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY met this morning in adjourned session. Special committees were appointed to examine essays, for which prizes had been offered, on certain subjects connected with agriculture. The committees and subjects were as follows: On Corn, Messrs. Webster, Kyle, and Dalton; on Wheat, Messrs. Gillham, Fisher, and Dunlap; on Apples, Messrs. Garland, Dalton, and Gillham; on Peaches, Messrs. Dalton, Dunlap, and Garland; on the Preparation of Soils, Messrs. Herrington and Fuller; on Road Making, Messrs. Herrington, Goltra, and Garland. The society adjourned over in order to give the Committee time to decide upon the matters submitted to them. The controversy between the two Agricultural Societies of Ford County was referred to a Committee,—Messrs. Edmunds, Gillham, and Dalton. The Secretary telegraphed the parties to be present on Thursday. A medal was awarded to S. N. Brown for a revolving milk safe; a medal was also awarded to the Moline Malleable Iron Works for a display of malleable iron castings. There is a fine display of apples offered for premiums. Among the exhibitors are W. C. Flagg, Madison County; Dunlap & Son and H. J. Dunlap, Champaign; and L. C. Francis, Springfield. The Industrial University—W. C. Flagg, Agent,—exhibits seventy varieties of potatoes; also, thirty varieties of corn,—white, yellow, red; oats, and sugar-corn. Springer & Bro., of Springfield Township, have on exhibition several varieties of native wine.

A MINERS' CONVENTION

was held here to-day, and at last all the miners, as reported, will go to work at the old prices. This, however, is the second time they have signified willingness to go to work but they failed to do so before, and may this time, but it is generally believed that there will be no more trouble.

DISTRICT COURTS.

Senator Casey, of Jefferson, has prepared a bill entitled "A bill for an act to divide the State of Illinois into Judicial Districts, composed of two or more counties; to regulate the practice, and fix the time of holding Court therein." The bill creates District Courts in lieu of the present County Courts. The districts are composed of two or three counties. There are 44 districts. The Judges are to be elected in June next; salary $2,000 per year. Court is to be held in each county four times a year; to have exclusive jurisdiction in all matters of probate and common-law jurisdiction, to the extent of $1,000. Except in probate matters, the practice is to be the same as in the Circuit Court. This is a very important bill. Great complaint is made by the people of the present County Courts system. The Court is authorized by Section 18, Article 6, of the Constitution. Pains have been taken in making the bill. It will greatly reduce the expenses as now paid for the County Court. The same character of courts exists in Indiana, Ohio, and other States.

PERSONAL.

There are a number of Chicago gentlemen present. Some of the old members are simply "lookers-on in Venice," having come to witness the opening ceremonies, and see their successors safely launched on the tide of legislation.

Comptroller Bailey and City Attorney Stiles are on business connected with city legislation. County Attorney Root officiated as solicitor at the Republican caucuses last night; and Mr. Hesing is here presumably on the liquor question.

Cook County has begun to be brilliant already. Last night, in the House caucus last evening, inquired if "that minority representation" was a rule in the selection of officers of the House, and, if so, the Liberals should have the share they were entitled to by their numbers. He was interpreted the Constitution. In that event, Mr. Dalton thought the Liberals should be allowed upon one of the three Clerkships so as to divide, and so on with the other officers. Mr. Shaw, who was in the Chair, simply replied "Go in with the roll-call," and the roll-call went on. Mr. Dalton certainly struck a fair idea, whether is intended it or not, and it would have caused a excellent feeling if his motion had been seconded upon.

Mr. Rountree, who was nominated for Assistant Doorkeeper, is an intelligent member of the colored race, and was put in nomination by his namesake from Cook County. He went through unanimously.

STOKES.

The Sentencing of Fisk's Murderer.

From the New York Herald, Jan. 7.

Yesterday morning Stokes, notwithstnding that he had passed a somewhat restless night, ate heartily. He was then shaved clearly, and he dressed himself quickly, but without any confusion. He wore a white linen shirt, of spotless hue, and had a handsome diamond pin, valued at $1,200, in his bosom. He put on a dark tie, with crimson miniature, black trousers, black kid gloves, and a short inside coat. Over all he wore a handsome dark blue overcoat, trimmed with astrakhan on the collar and edges all around. Stokes, never looked better, and under any circumstances he is a handsome man,—but his spirits did not seem to be at all depressed, although he knew perfectly well that the going to receive sentence of death in a Court not half a mile distant from his cell. A few minutes before 10 o'clock, Sheriff Brennan and his deputy, William H. Shields, came to his cell, and the party, together with Horace Stokes, the younger brother of the prisoner, walked through the courtyard of the prison, and after passing the wicket found themselves outside of the door on the Franklin street entrance. A carriage was in waiting. The four stepped into the vehicle and were whirled down Broadway to the New Court House, Stokes got out, and with a firm step walked toward the Broadway entrance of the Court House. The building itself was surrounded on all sides by immense masses of people waiting to get a glance at the prisoner; but he did not seem to notice them, and at the Broadway entrance the crowd was rather thin—as a crowd is always and when it has no leader—and no one believed that he would go in at the main entrance. Stokes was neither manacled nor handcuffed, as he gave his word of honour that he would walk alone without any thought of escape. He was then led into the private room of the Sheriff's office, and there smoked a cigar and walked up and down the office, as he always does when he has been to take exercise. He seemed impatient of the delay while waiting for the Court to be in sitting. None of the ladies of his family were present.

At half-past 10 o'clock Judge Boardman, his face tinged with a look of sadness, entered the Court and took his seat on the bench.

The prisoner came into the court room at this moment, accompanied by the Sheriff and some of his deputies, the Sheriff strictly guarding his friend Stokes, while the deputies sat on either side of the prisoner, as they had done during both trials.

The scene around the Court House was really terrific at this moment. Some ten thousand people were assembled in Chamber street and in the City Hall Park, mainly endeavoring to get a chance to see the prisoner, or to gain admittance even to the inside of the building—an admission which would have been wholly useless to them if they got inside, as they would have had to wait half a dozen platoons of police stationed as guards at as many points in the building before they could have got the main guard at the door of the court-room. The crowds were very fierce, and even well-known members of the bar and reporters had to fight their way in inch by inch and foot by foot. A reward was offered in large sums to get a peep at the prisoner, and ladies fainted in the crush, and were taken out gasping for a breath of air. Inside the court-room was packed like a herring-box. Ladies stood on benches and chairs, and the court officers pushed hither and thither carefully to make them sit down. These ladies were standing their necks like cranes, and did not seem to mind the discomfort so long as they were able to get a look at the top of the prisoner's head.

There was a marked silence in the Court as Judge Boardman rose to speak of the bill of exceptions which he intended to present. The dread drama was about to begin, and one could fancy the sound of the rolling up of an invisible curtain from before the judgment seat. He asked the Court to facilitate matters so that the exceptions might be presented. The giant form of Tremain steadied itself for a moment as he rose, and the great massive head turned around the Court, and the piercing eagle eyes fastened on the Judge for a moment. He spoke in a subdued tone, and looked at the prisoner but once. Townsend whispered to Stokes, Dos Passos, who has quite a dandified appearance, whispered to Townsend, and Stokes nodded calmly and quietly back. Stokes looked better than he has at any time since the killing of Fisk, but under his eyelids there were two black rings, which came of two rather sleepless nights in his cell. Yet, withal, his fortitude was wonderful. He seemed quiet and calm, and sought no notice from any, but awaited his sentence with a self-possession that rivalled that displayed by many of the bystanders in the court-room.

It was an awful moment when District Attorney Fellows rose up in the room, and in a subdued voice demanded judgment on the prisoner's head, claiming with official exactness a forfeit life for the iron maw of justice.

Every head was bent forward as the Clerk, Mr. Sparks, in that peculiarly grating voice of his, said, walking forward to a table:

"Edward S. Stokes, stand up that you may hear the sentence of the Court pronounced upon you."

Stokes rose slowly, but without an effort. The ladies on the chairs put their arms and elbows on the shoulders of the strong men beneath him and they placed their handkerchiefs to their eyes, saying "Poor fellow, poor fellow!"

Stokes looked upon the Judge and the Judge looked upon Stokes. The eye of Stokes was steady, but the sufferings and narrow confinement of twelve long months had told upon him. His face was as pale as the face of the dead, but the lip or eyelid did not tremble or twitch for an instant. The Clerk said:

"Edward S. Stokes, have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon you?"

Stokes looked up and threw his head back, and straightened his shoulders, and "faced the music," as he would have said himself in his happier days, before a harlot had crushed the strong will and lion heart of the man. He spoke slowly and not very loud, and hesitated but once. He declared solemnly that he was innocent of the crime of which he had been convicted, and that he had not intentionally violated any law of the land. He spoke of a mistake that a juryman had made, and pronounced the evidence on which he had been convicted to be false from beginning to end. Then, in a broken voice, he concluded by asking the Judge to make the time which would elapse before the execution of the sentence as short as possible. The latter part of his address was uttered in a broken voice.

Judge Boardman began to speak the burning words preparatory to the actual sentence with a distinct but saddened utterance. And let it be said of this gentleman, who is not much known to this city or its citizens, that seldom or ever has a judgment been delivered or a sentence pronounced by the same solemnity and awfulness that characterized the remarks of Judge Douglas Boardman. He told the prisoner that all that wealth and affection could do had been done for him, and that the verdict had been wrung from this judgment of the jurors. He said that he was himself unconscious of having urged that point during the trial, but as that was the sentence of the law would be given as much to make an example as for any other reason. He spoke of the dishonor and disgrace that would rest on all belonging to his family and friends, which nothing but death could wipe out. He spoke of the causes which led to the appetites unrestrained, and of passions fierce, vindictive, and unbridled. And then came the terrible ending of all the breaking up of the waters, and the prisoner at the bar, in all the flush of a manhood of 31 years, and with the thought of how many beggars in the streets were happier than he—as death is the life to all—the dread and mandatory words of sentence peal forth in his ears, fraught with all the fearful and thunderous majesty of a law that decides that he who sheddeth man's blood, his blood shall be shed. The sentence was as follows:

"Edward S. Stokes, in obedience to the requirements of the law, this Court orders and directs that you be taken hence in the custody of the Sheriff of the City and County of New York to the prison from whence you came, and that you be there confined in close confinement by said Sheriff till the 28th day of February, 1873, and that upon that day, between the hours of 11 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck till you be dead, and may God have mercy on your soul."

As the Judge approached the latter part of the sentence several women began to cry and many were sobbing audibly. Strong men turned aside, and, as they knew what was coming, placed their fingers in their ears, vainly trying to shut out the words of doom. While the sentence was being delivered Stokes stood still and mute and listened with attention, but never quailed. The firmness and steadiness of the man were noticeably wonderful. The crowded audience swung to and fro for a moment, a hum spread all over the Court, and a sigh from the Clerk the Court was still as the grave.

LEAVES THE COURT.

Then Stokes turned half round and looked for something. Not finding it, he said politely:

"Billy, won't you be kind enough to give me my hat?"

The hat was given him and he placed it on his head, and the Sheriff stood by him and the deputies gathered around their quarry.

As the prisoner arose to to go the people who had been sitting in the jurymen's seats made a rush, the men on the upper benches made a rush, the people inside of the inclosure made a rush, and the crowd near the door made a rush. Also the women made a rush to get a look at the face of the condemned, and in consequence of all these simultaneous rushes there was a blockade and the passages were choked. The policemen and court officers made a dash and a struggle ensued in which the crowds got the worst of it. Finally a passage was cleared, and Stokes, accompanied by Sheriff Brennan, Deputy Sheriff Shields and other officers obtained an entrance into the Supreme Court Chambers, from whence they gained access to the private room of the Sheriff's office. As soon as the crowd had dispersed in some degree—there were certainly ten thousand people outside—a carriage came to the door of Broadway fronting the Court House, and into this carriage Sheriff Brennan, Shields, and Stokes entered, and they were driven without any observation to the Toombs, at the Franklin street side of the building. Under the gloomy archway Stokes passed, in all probability, never to repass again.

THE NEW ILLINOIS CONSTITUTION.

A Review of It by Mayor Medill.

From the New York Express, Jan. 6.

As the Commission to prepare amendments to the State Constitution will meet at the State Capital on Wednesday of this week, we take the liberty of laying before its members and the public the following letter, addressed, by invitation, to one of the Commissioners.

Since the Constitutional Convention held in this State in 1867-68, and whose whole work, with the exception of the Judiciary Article, was rejected by the people, the State of Illinois has amended its Constitution, and with such practical success as, in the main, to commend its action to the consideration of the people of this and other States. The present Mayor of Chicago, Hon. Joseph Medill, was one of the patient thinkers and workers in the Illinois Convention, and one of the leading men in moulding and enforcing its provisions. In reply to a letter from him, we have the following instructive answer, which we now place before the public:

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1872.

Hon. Erastus Brooks:

DEAR SIR: I have been trying since the receipt of your note of the 23d ult. to find a spare hour to devote to its answer. Hardly time enough has yet elapsed to form conclusive opinions as to the practical working of all parts of our new Constitution, but those who have given the subject the most attention regard it as an infinite improvement on the old one.

The new organic law has demonstrated its superiority over the former Constitution by its restraining influence on the action of the Legislature in the framing of laws. That body devoted more care and consideration last session in the framing of bills than the preceding ten General Assemblies altogether. And it was the only Legislature in twenty years that adjourned without the taint of corruption, jobbery, blackmail, or bribery on its skirts. It passed more well-considered and useful laws—repealing at the same time defective ones—than its predecessors in a dozen years. It passed no laws under the influence of lobby appliances, and no laws which had venal motives attributed to the members for their enactment. Its errors were errors of judgment, and not of baseness or bribery. It was the first Legislature since my residence in the State that was not "run" by the lobby, though it acted on many subjects that deeply affected personal interests.

You may ask to what I chiefly attribute this remarkable reform in legislation. I answer, not solely to any one provision of our new Constitution, but to the influence of several in particular, and the whole instrument in general. I would especially enumerate half a dozen features that have worked admirably in preventing corrupt, hasty, and ill-considered legislation, and in protecting the people from many evil and injurious practices.

1. The prohibition of special legislation (for which see Sec. 22, Art. IV). The power to enact special laws under our old Constitution, as construed by our Supreme Court, placed the General Assembly in the hands of the lobby, who "worked" it to suit their selfish and swindling designs.

2. Doubling the former number of each House (26 Senators increased to 51, and 80 House to 153), thereby making it more difficult for the lobby to manipulate the body, and requiring a majority of all the members elect in each House to pass a bill, and not a majority of a quorum, as formerly; and two-thirds of all to pass an emergency bill.

3. Requiring every bill to be read on three different days, and be printed with all its amendments, before the vote is taken on the final passage (the second reading might be by title, which in the time the bill should be printed and laid on the desks of members), and prohibiting any act to embrace more than one subject, and that to be expressed in the title.

These provisions are of the first importance as safeguards against "omnibus legislation," &c., tacking bills by their titles, in Chicago, as was formerly the practice in this State. They prevent all kinds of schemes from being covered up under false and deceptive titles, and defeat the old trick of rushing through anything and everything in the closing hours of a session, unprinted, undiscussed, and unknown even to a majority of members. Bills passed in that way find a parallel in ballot-box stuffing.

4. Prohibiting members from receiving any civil appointment within the State from the Governor, Governor and Senate, or General Assembly during the term for which they are elected; forbidding them from being interested in any contract with the State or county, or for a year after their election. See Sec. 15, Legislative Art. This is a valuable provision.

5. I would commend very highly Sections 16 to 20 inclusive, of same article, as they cover the whole subject of appropriations and expenditures, enforce fair and open dealing in voting away taxes, and contain essential limitations and restrictions on liberality of legislative bodies in spending other people's money.

6. The legislative oath of office and the penalty for its violation exercise a most salutary influence in keeping members out of the way of temptation and in the path of purity. You will find a certain class of men, however, who will strenuously oppose its adoption, and give every imaginable reason against it except the real one. I had a sharp fight with this class of persons before getting the "iron-clad" oath incorporated into our Constitution; but they will never obtain the consent of the people to abolish it while the present Consistution lasts.

7. Section 21, Article IV., cuts off all perquisites, emoluments, and extra allowances, and specifies the exact amount to be allowed for stationery, which should be "reduced" for absent time. This our Constitution fails to do, and already the evil of absenteeism has manifested itself to a shameful degree. Scores of members were absent more than half the time, but regularly drew full pay, which engendered discontent and ill-feeling among the industrious members. Formerly the Legislature received a certain compensation for the first forty-two days of the session, and $1 per day thereafter. Consequently they could not be kept in session longer than the forty-two days. This limitation as to time is omitted in the new Constitution. The members are paid $5 per diem and mileage. They can do better to pay them a fixed salary of, say, $1,000 per annum, and deduct, say, $5 per day for all absent time from the General Assembly when that body is in session. When the Legislature is limited to a certain number of days, a great deal of raw, immature, and bad legislation is sure to be crowded through in the closing days of the session.

8. We elect our Senators for four years and the House for two. These terms are short enough. By electing the House every year, you always have a green, inexperienced body, led by the nose by a few crafty old members, and each session is exhausted before the House knows the rules and modes of procedure. We found that at the second session new members were far better prepared and qualified for their duties than at the first session of their term.

9. I would commend to favor the short article on education, and especially that behind and fourth sections; the one forbidding the appropriation for sectarian schools and churches, and the other prohibiting teachers from being interested in the sale of school books and furniture.

10. There are some very important provisions in the Revenue Art. IX.; see sections 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, more especially the two-mentioned section, together with that forbidding municipal subscriptions to railroads and private corporations, will save Illinois from being mortgaged almost into bankruptcy in aid of the miscellaneous schemes for the enrichment of individuals at the expense of the masses.

11. Art. 10 contains some exceedingly valuable provisions in relation to those which substitute paid salaries, which always lead to corruption and imposition, and make the chief administrative offices festering sores on the body politic, not only in the rascally gambling to get them, but in their dishonest management. The new system works admirably, and gives great satisfaction to the people. Take, for instance, the offices in this county yielding $30,000 to $60,000 per annum, for the ward bummers and rum-hole demagogues to fight and cheat over and "pool" among them; and great are the lamentations thereat. The new Constitution is called a tyrannical failure by them. A salaried Commission substitutes fixed or definite salaries for all officers, and conveys the fees into the Treasury.

I strongly commend the articles on corporations, and that on railroads, to your consideration.

But I fear the railroad and corporation influence is too great on every Legislature in your State for their adoption. The mode of electing Directors of corporations provided in Section 3, Article XI, was inserted for the protection of the rights of minorities against the misconduct of majorities. Rings now rule everything and rob everybody, and any measure that will check or prevent the infringement of the rights of one weak against the strong, should be favorably considered by the just law-maker. There is no fear of depriving the strong of their rights.

There is nothing in the Judiciary act of our Constitution which you would care about adopting. I do not commend the elective feature as as applied to the Supreme Court. There is something in the idea of a pot-house caucus nominating Supreme Court Judges which the rant of demagogues about the people choosing the judiciary not reconcile me to, as I know how precious little the people have to do with it.

Should you conclude to do nothing I would materially change. Its provisions work well. The powers conferred on the Governor are not too large. The veto and removal powers are essential to the usefulness of the office, and to the protection of the public against bad laws and bad officers.

I have gone to no more fully into this review of our Illinois Constitution. I still think that it is by far the best State Constitution in the Union, and will best subserve the good of the people.

I have mailed you a copy of our new Constitution, as per your request. An attentive perusal will discover to you many valuable features to which I have not had time to refer.

I shall always look back with pleasure to my membership in our Constitutional Convention, and to the opportunity it afforded me to contribute something towards promoting good government, and in hindering and defeating legislation and maladministration in the interests of monopoly, special privileges, and corruptions in the Empire State of the great West. Very truly yours, JOSEPH MEDILL.

P. S.—You are at liberty to read this letter to the members of your Commission, if you think it of sufficient importance.

What an Engineer Did with a Man who Disarranged a Railroad Track.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

The following was told to a *Sentinel* reporter a night or two ago: Some years ago, there was a well-known engineer, whose name is not given, for good and sufficient reasons, running a passenger train on one of the most popular and most traveled roads that runs out of Indianapolis. At a certain place on the road, every night for about a week, as the passenger train ran by this engineer came thundering along, it was overturned from the track by obstructions placed there. Several of these mishaps to the train caused loss of life, and the Company was becoming considerably alarmed, and the ability of the engineer was being seriously questioned. One night as the unfortunate train was nearing the fatal spot, the engineer, who had been sitting glum and silent at the throttle, turned to his fireman and said: "If this train jumps the track at that place to-night, you follow me; don't stop for anything, but keep close after me. Somebody has been throwing the train off the track, and I'm going to catch him."

When the train reached the spot where the fireman, jumped from the engine and ran into a cornfield, and started up a man that lay concealed there. Upon bringing the culprit back to the wreck, the enraged passengers wanted to lynch him, but the engineer, a stern, cold, determined man, prevented them, saying that he would take charge of him, and through the intercession of the conductor, the trembling wretch was left in charge of the engineer. The train was righted, and was soon speeding on its way. The prisoner, who had confessed his fiendishness, had been seated on the engine and the fireman placed beside him as a guard. When the train was on a smooth piece of track, bowling along at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, the engineer beckoned the fireman to stand out of the way. The fireman stepped aside and the engineer picked up a round stick of wood and struck the criminal such a blow upon the head that it stunned him. He then caught the quivering form of the poor wretch, and, opening the furnace doors, threw his body into the hot, seething hell of flame. The doors were shut, the train rattled along, and never, until upon his death-bed the engineer confessed the act, was it ascertained what had been the fate of the fiend who had been in the habit of throwing the train off the track.

Shocking Affair in Knox County, Ky.,

A lad of about 16 years of age, named Thomas Wright, a son of Mr. W. Wright, of Adair County, Ky., was visiting at the house of Mr. Bridgewater, in Knox County, and on Sunday last, went, in company with a son of Mr. B., to Russell creek, skating. The lads by some means got possession of a jug of liquor and drank to excess. Young Wright being overcome by the liquor, fell on the ice, and his companion was too drunk to assist him, but went in to a neighbor's house and told his story, but being so much intoxicated, and telling such a confused story, he was not believed. Very soon the boy, Bridgewater, under the influence of the warmth of the fire, fell asleep, and was not aroused until the morning, when his story was repeated, and immediately search was made, and the body of the lad, Wright, found. He had frozen to death where he fell. There is great indignation in the neighborhood toward the party who sold the liquor to the boys.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., NORTHEAST CORNER of Oakley-st., 82x135 feet.
Bryant-av., near Vincennes-av., 33x156 feet.
Lake-av., south of Douglas place, 50x170 feet.
Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., east front, 24x180 feet.
Tyler-st., west of Kedzie-av., 125x125 feet.
West Harrison-st., west of Kedzie-st., 99x125 feet.
Vincennes-av., northeast corner Forty-third-st., 5 acres.
Vincennes-av., southeast corner Bowen-av., 53x125 feet.
Vincennes-av., southwest corner Oakwood Boulevard, 165x310 feet.
Forty-eighth-st., east of Woodlawn-av., 300x200 feet.
Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., east front, 125x250 feet.
Cottage Grove-av., corner Woodlawn Park, 134x190 feet.
Also a large amount of other desirable property on the North, South, and West Sides, comprising a variety suitable for customers of every class.

ESAIAS WARREN,
18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—UNION PARK PLACE, 10-ROOM house and lot, $8,000.
North Halsted-st., new 2-story and basement house and corner lot, $5,000.
West Jackson-st., two-story house, 10 rooms and lot, $6,000.
Oakley-st., cottage and lot, near Lake-st., $3,800.
Washington-av., house and lot, $4,000.
West Indiana-st., lot 30x105, $2,000.
Hubbard-st., corner Lincoln, $35 front foot.
MORTON CULVER,
Room 4 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st., two-story brick dwelling, modern improvements, with lot 50x170; 48 feet on Wabash-av.; near Twenty-ninth-st., with 2-story frame house; price $11,000; 165x125 on Forty-second-st., corner Kenwood court; 49x160 on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts. WING & FARLIN, 63 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTERN-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av., on terms to suit to parties wishing to build. Inquire on premises of GEO. LADWELL, or at the 135 South Clark-st. bank.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE — ONE AND A HALF story frame cottage, situate on Thirty-second-st., just east of Wallace-st.; five years' time; small payments; interest 6 per cent; water on premises. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT RESIDENCES, ALL modern improvements, complete with furniture, for location on the South Division for any one wishing to commence housekeeping; this is an opportunity seldom offered. For terms, &c., address G 98, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER Thirty-fourth-st., 220x178 feet, at a bargain if taken immediately. Also, splendid lot for a block of first-class residences. Wabash-av., near Fourteenth, east front, 25x178 feet. Wabash-av., north of Harmon-court, house and lot 25x67, with 3-story brick rear building. Cash or time. Call or address GILL & HAWKES, 171 East Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Halsted. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down; 6 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. ALBERT CRANE, 975 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—1 LOT ON WALLACE-ST., $1,000.
1 lot on Dearing-st., $950.
2 lots on Second-st., $900.
4 lots on Hubbs-st., $800.
JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT 25X125, RUNNING TO AN ALley, in Archer Addition, one block south of Archer-av., cheap for cash, as the owner leaves Chicago. Inquire here or of Estate and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—$400—AT ABOVE PRICE LOTS ON West Side; they are worth $600; small payment down and easy terms. A. G. STORRY & SON, 148 Clark, Room 8, corner Madison.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV.—TWO-STORY FRAME house of 8 rooms and lot, 127 Park-av., SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HURLBUT-ST.—50 BY 125 FEET east front on Hurlbut-st., also 50 by 125 feet on Mohawk-st., near Sedgwick and Lincoln Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES, MICHigan Fabric, Wabash-av.; easy terms, long time. S. A. E. A. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5 AND 10 ACRE BLOCKS IN SECTION 5 at Washington Heights; cheap; easy payments. Terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—459 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Union and Jefferson Parks, 3-story brick house and lot at a bargain if taken soon. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV.—A choice corner, east and south front, 50 feet on Wabash-av., near Forty-third-st., east front, 50 feet on State-st., near Forty-fourth-st.
98 feet on Burnside-st., near Forty-fourth-st.
50 feet on Indiana-av., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., east front; will sell on long time or exchange for other property. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT ON Wabash-av., east front, south of Thirty-sixth-st. large house, in perfect order; 8 rooms, etc.; lot 27x176 feet. Only $13,500, if taken immediately. Immediate possession. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT, near Hubbard-court, at an extraordinary bargain, if taken immediately. Very easy terms. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—THE GREATEST BARGAIN ON MICHigan-av. I will sell to the first man that calls, a lot on Michigan-av., near Madison-st., with two-story brick building, 26x120 feet, 25 per cent below the market value; small payment down, balance on long time, or will take a house and lot as part pay. B. PHILPOT, 118 East Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—100x100 FEET ON MICHIGAN-ST., BE. tween Dearborn and Clark-sts., with 4 cottages, No. 74 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe & LaSalle.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—FRAME COTTAGE house of 6 rooms and lot on Warren-av., near Paulina-st. $1,900. ELKE, No. 6 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAGON stone front front house of 12 rooms, with all modern improvements, and lot 24x165, on Twenty-second-st., Jefferson Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$400—I AM AUTHORIZED TO SELL ten lots, inside city, at above price, for small payment down; best bargain you can get in Chicago; come and take a 30 minute ride to the lots. MORTON CULVER, Real Estate, Law, and Loan Office, 4 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PARK AVENUE,—Nos. 69, 69, 64 AND 66 respectively, or together with 56-foot front of ground. Rented for $4,200 per annum. Will sell cheap. Owner must realize. Call on WRIGHT & TYRRELL or E. U. COLE & CO., 139 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—50x175 ON MADISON AV. (TREES ON it), north of Fifty-seventh-st.; east front; offered at a bargain if taken at once. ULRICH & BOND, 211 Wabash-av., and 159 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS ON South Park Boulevard, on Egan-av., (Thirty-ninth-st.), on Oakwood Boulevard. This beautiful property has not outside its equal in the south side for residence purposes. Price low. Terms remarkably easy. This property is so beautiful, so well located, so cheap, and so certain to advance rapidly and largely in value, that it need only be seen to be appreciated. The attention of builders is especially called to it, as well as those looking for investments in property that will be more in demand in the spring than any other. Title beyond question. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

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LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A LARGE COACH DOG, black and white, thickly spotted, wearing a double chain collar, with plate, no initials, answers to the name of "Spotty" or "Andy;" supposed to be lost near the corner of State and Eighteenth-sts. on Wednesday morning. Any one returning the same to R. HAGENBACH, Uhlich House, corner State and Twenty-second-sts., will receive the reward of $10, and no questions asked.

LOST—THIS A. M. ON WEST ADAMS-ST., A BOOK containing Masonic Lodge S. D. O. G. The finder will confer a favor and receive a reward by returning it to J. M. FORD, 139 South La Salle-st.

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 4, 1873, at Hooley's Theatre, on Randolph-st., or on Milwaukee-av. car, a black leather covered opera glass, in black morocco case. The case also contained receipted bill for piano. A liberal reward will be paid on returning it to 205 West Madison-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, ON WEST Madison-st. between Halsted and Laud-av., a lady's seal skin cap. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 181 Warren-av.

LOST—A FUR COLLAR, YESTERDAY, BETWEEN 12 m. and 1 p. m., either on West Madison, Centre-av., Van Buren, or Throop-st. The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving the same at Dell & Clarke's drug store, 292 West Madison-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 4, ON L. Hoyne-st., between Jackson and Madison-sts., a child's velveteen cape, round with blue, with scolloped edge, etc. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to D. W. PAGE, 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY LAST, A GOLD ENAME

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Governor Oglesby Nominated for United States Senator by the Republican Caucus.

Shelby M. Cullom Elected Speaker of the House.

Reports of Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—The Republican caucus of the Senate and House, to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, was held this evening in the House of Representatives. Senator Hampton called the meeting to order, and nominated Mr. J. Shaw for Chairman. He was elected. Senator Donahue nominated Richard J. Oglesby for United States Senator. Senator Burns seconded the nomination, which was made unanimous amid applause. Messrs. Hay, Ranson, and Baldwin were appointed a Committee to wait upon the nominee and invite him to make a speech.

GOVERNOR OGLESBY.

On entering the Hall, he was received with prolonged applause. He was introduced, and said he felt profoundly sensible of the great confidence they had just passed upon him. He knew how poorly able he was to bear the burden they had imposed upon him. He did not know how it came about. He came here thirty-seven years ago, and tried to be as honest a man as any of them. He loved his country; he adored it. [Applause.] He had gone along much of his life in obscurity, sometimes mingling in its strife in military and civil capacities. If there was a reason why they nominated him, it was because he was always true to the principles of the great Republican party. It was the party that elevated the people. He was true to it. That was why they nominated him. He had been before the people lately, and the people had treated him very kindly. They were going to send him to the United States Senate. He would try and do his duty. The people of Illinois wanted no more loafers in the United States Senate. The representatives stood between him and their constituents, to whom they would be responsible for their action. They were risking a great deal in sending him to the Senate on that trust for six years. He regarded the nomination as equivalent to an election. He felt as he got nearer the place the transcendant responsibility. He trembled. He confessed it appalled him as he approached it. He would do the best he could, guided by the principles that inspired the Republican party. It was not the party it was when it began. It had left behind it great accomplished facts. The phases of politics were rising. With the assistance of the honest and true man in the Chair of the Nation, it would go on with continued success. If it was necessary to touch the banking system, to modify and fix it, the Republican party would do it. If it was necessary to return to specie payments, the Republican party would do it. If the common sense of the people demanded increased circulation, the Republican party would do it. It was equal to all the demands of the country. It would relieve the distress of the country in any part or locality. It was the party of freedom. He was afraid he would fall below the mark. He could not tell. He would be true to the party [applause], and be an honest man. [Applause.]

He had been elected Governor one term, and had no ambition to try it again. They had a competent man for Lieutenant Governor. He was true to the party. He had experience in military and civil life. He had legislative experience. He had talked with the Lieutenant Governor and found that he comprehended the wants of the State. They would hardly miss him (Oglesby). It was a good thing to get rid of him. [Laughter.] He would deliver a short inaugural address on Monday. He did not think it would be necessary for him to say much, as he was not going to stay. He would remain formally discharging the duties of Governor until they elect him, when he would leave. A man could not be expected to enter upon a Senator's duties without some time for reflection. He had never been in Congress. He was uncontaminated by experience in national legislation. Like many of themselves, he was green [laughter] in that sort of business. He would put his best foot foremost, but they should give him time until he got his hands in. After that, if he did not meet the wishes of his constituents, he would have to give way. He did not believe the country was going down. He did not think it was given up to corruption. He believed it was better to-day than yesterday. He believed in education, in elevating the people, and so they might go upward and onward. He would, after the election, deliver up the seals of his office of Governor to his successor, and depart on his destiny, ever remembering that his election was the greatest honor ever conferred upon him, or, perhaps, that ever would be conferred upon him. They were the best-looking set of men he ever saw. [Laughter.] He never stood before a legislative body in which he took such an interest. [Renewed laughter.] He once more thanked them, and withdrew, being applauded.

SPEECH BY PARKS.

On motion of Mr. Wicker, Mr. Parks, from Aurora, a convert from the Democratic party, was invited to make a speech. He made one. Among other things, he said he did not want an office. He eulogized Oglesby, Grant, and Beveridge.

GENERAL M'NULTA

was requested to talk. The principal thing he said was that he had the honor once of speaking at a caucus where Governor Oglesby was not nominated for United States Senator. He alluded to the Logan fight.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic Senators met in caucus, to-night, and made the following nominations for places on committees:

Judiciary—Casey, Brown, Archer, Murphy, Lee.
Railroads and Warehouses—Voris, Starne, Young, Blood, Brooks, Cummings.
Finance—Warren, Glenn, Hinchcliffe.
Prison—Warren, Glenn, Ware, Miner.
Appropriations—Kehoe, Burke, Brooks.
Corporations—Voris, Burke, Green, Gundlach.
Appropriations—Starne, Brown, Casey.
Expenses of the General Assembly—Brooks, Gundlach.
Insurance — Hundley, Gundlach, Starne, Burke, Brooks, Glenn.
Charitable Institutions—Brown, Kehoe, Archer.
Reformatory Institutions—Hundley, Brooks, Hinchcliffe.
Education—Young, Blood, Brooks, Archer.
Judicial Circuits—Brown, Cummings, Casey, Murphy, Young, Blood, Archer.
Penal Institutions—Casey, Cummings, Voris, Gundlach.
Public Buildings—Young, Blood, Starne, Warren.
Canals and Rivers—Brooks, Lee, Kehoe, Cummings.
Agriculture—Brooks, Warren.
Horticulture—Hundley, Ware.
Township Organization—Glenn, Lee, Ware.
Printing—Cummings, Casey.
Roads, Highways, and Bridges—Gundlach, Brooks, Warren.
Mines and Mining—Starne, Hinchcliffe, Murphy.
Fees and Salaries—Cummings, Brooks, Glenn.
Military—Burke, Casey.
Federal Relations—Archer, Kehoe.
Elections—Brown, Young, Blood, Casey.
Enrolled and Engrossed Bills—Brown, Ware.
Geology—Starne, Murphy.
Library—Lee, Brooks.
Miscellaneous—Brooks, Starne.

THE VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—The following are the names of those voting on the Speakership, showing the political complexion of members. Those voting for Cullom are Messrs. Aderson, Barkley, Bradwell, Branson, Bushnell, Casey, Dement, Dolton, Efner, Ferrier, Freeland, Freeman, Golden, Gordon, Graham, Granger, Grant, Grey, Gridley, Hart, Harvey, Hawes, Hay, Henry, Herting, Hildrup, Hollenback, Hopkins, Inscore, Jacquess, Johnston, Jones, Lane (Hancock), Lietze, Lomax, Mann, Massie, McGee, Mitchell, Moore (Marshall), Moffit, Mulvane, Oakwood, Oleson, Renfield, Pinnell, Plowman, Pollock, Race, Remey, Rankin, Ray, Rice, Rountree, Savage, Sawyer, Scanlan, Senne, Shaw, Sheridan, Snow, Soule, Starr, Stewart (Winnebago), Stewart (McLean), Swan, Taggart, Thomas, Tenitt Warner, Washburne, Wayman, Webster, Westfall, Wicker, Wood, Wymore, Cullom—86.

Those voting for Casey are Messrs. Alexander (Crawford), Alexander (Montgomery), Armstrong (Grundy), Armstrong (LaSalle), Ballow, Bishop (Edgar), Bishop (McHenry), Blantley, Booth, Bryant, Cullom, Dewey, Dolan, Dresser, Dunham, Easley, Flanders, Forth, Halpin, Herrington, Hite (Madison), Hite (St. Clair), Hoiles, Jackson, James, Jessup, Kann, Lane (DeWitt), Lemma, Lewis, Loomis, Marsh, McAdams, McDonald, McLaughlin, McPherran, Meacham, Middlecoff, Moore (Adams), Moose, Morrison, Neville, Newton, Nulton, Oberly, Orendorff, Peltzer, Quinn, Rogers, Scott, Shumway, Smith, Streeter, Strand, Sylelster, Thornton, Virden, Walker, Webber, Weinheimer, Wick, Casey—65.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

The action of the caucus in nominating Governor Oglesby for the Senate will have the effect of hastening the election of President of the Senate. Short is working successfully. A canvass of the Senate shows that the following are likely to vote for him in caucus: Crews, Casey, Dow, Ferrell, Jacobs, McGrath, Palmer, Patterson, Reynolds, Sheldon, Steele, Strong, Thompson, Waite, Wilcox. Two more, with these fifteen, will constitute a majority in the caucus, and secure his election. Williamson will give Early a complimentary ball, and then go to Short. If those mentioned stick, and there is no reason to suppose they will not, the two votes required will be forthcoming. Early's location is being urged against him, Winnebago being close to Chicago. Short's friends are active and unceasing in their efforts, while the friends of the others, if they have any, are languid, taking it for granted that their candidates cannot be beaten. Sanford and Hampton stand no show, and evidently never did. Yager is in the same fix. Burns holds his head bravely above water, and will not drown without a struggle. Early and Short are the real candidates now, with Short several lengths ahead.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

There was little or nothing done to-day in either House. The Senate began business by the introduction of two bills, and the House elected officers and selected seats.

OFFICIAL CALLS.

The usual official call of ceremony was made made to-day upon His Excellency, Governor Palmer, at the Executive Office, by the Justices of the Supreme Court. There were present Justices Lawrence, Walker, Breese, McAllister, Sheldon, and Scott. Justice Thornton was absent. His Excellency Richard J. Oglesby also called at the Executive Office, and was in consultation with Governor Palmer for two hours. The object of his call, aside from the social aspect, has not transpired, but it is probable it had reference to some appointments which he has in contemplation.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 9.

SENATE.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock. The order of business of the last session was adopted, but no business was introduced in the order.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senator BURNS introduced a bill entitled "An act to exempt homesteads and personal property from execution for distress for rent," which was read and referred.

By Mr. HAMPTON—To amend the bill providing for the better protection of the health of coal-miners.

GOVERNOR PALMER'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's message was then received and read, during which the members vacated their seats in large numbers, flocking into the House, an example which was followed by the Lieutenant Governor.

Very little business was transacted before the adjournment.

PRINTING OF THE MESSAGE.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the Governor's message, Mr. CASEY offered a resolution to print, in English, 10,000 copies; German, 5,000; Swedish, 3,000; Norwegian, 3,000.

MESSAGE REFERRED.

Mr. SHORT moved to refer the message to a special committee.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Pending the debate, Mr. PALMER moved to adjourn to 2:30 o'clock, but afterwards modified the motion to 10 a. m. to-morrow, to give to the Committee on Rules an opportunity to work.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. LEE, (Peoria) asked and obtained an indefinite leave of absence on account of sickness in his family.

ADJOURNED.

The motion of Mr. Palmer was carried, and the Senate adjourned to 10 a. m., to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The House opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hale, at 10 o'clock this morning.

CREDENTIALS.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was read and adopted. No contested seats were reported. Over an hour was consumed in distributing affidavits for signatures; after which the oath of office was administered to members by Chief Justice Lawrence, of the Supreme Court.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The House then proceeded to vote for permanent officials: For Speaker, Shelby M. Cullom, of Sangamon, the Republican nominee, received 86 votes; Newton R. Casey, of Pulaski, the Democratic and Liberal nominee, received 65 votes, and Mr. Cullom was declared duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Cullom voted for Mr. Casey and Mr. Casey for Mr. Cullom.

SPEAKER CULLOM.

Upon assuming the duties incumbent upon him, the newly elected Speaker made a short address, pledging himself to a faithful and unpartisan administration of the same, and inviting the co-operation of members.

CHIEF CLERK.

Mr. SWAN nominated Daniel Shepard, (Cook) for Clerk.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (La Salle) nominated Joshua L. Marsh, (Cook.)

Mr. Shepard received 89 votes, and Mr. Marsh 60.

OTHER OFFICERS.

Mr. WICKER offered a resolution declaring the following named officers elected: J. F. Allison, First Assistant Clerk; J. D. Hamilton, Second Assistant Clerk; G. W. Johns, Third Assistant; A. B. Kirkbride, Doorkeeper; Thomas Rountree, First Assistant; J. R. Roberts, Second Assistant; W. F. Wilton, Postmaster; Thos. E. Woods, Assistant Postmaster; W. J. Allen, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk; V. W. Dashiel, First Assistant; Edmund Roach, Second Assistant.

Mr. ARMSTRONG (Grundy) offered as a substitute a resolution declaring the following elected: Robert W. Ross, First Assistant Clerk; Edwin Dyson, Second Assistant; George W. Renwick, Doorkeeper; George W. Long, Assistant; Jos. Ulmer Snider, Postmaster; A. J. Krebs, Assistant; Wm. Mudge, Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk; Lewis W. Babcock, Assistant.

The substitute was lost, and the original resolution adopted.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE GOVERNOR.

Messrs. Efner, Rountree, and Oberly were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Governor.

RULES.

After the appointment of a Committee on Rules, adjourned to 2:30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 2:30 p. m.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's message, on motion of Mr. ARMSTRONG (LaSalle), was received, laid on the table, and 2,000 copies ordered printed.

HOUR OF MEETING.

Ten o'clock in the morning was made the regular hour of meeting.

CANVASS OF VOTES.

On motion of Mr. HILDRUP, a resolution to hold a joint session of the two Houses to-morrow, to canvass the votes cast for State officers, was adopted.

DRAWING FOR SEATS.

The drawing for seats was then proceeded with.

REPORTS.

The reports of the Canal Commissioners and Secretary of State were presented.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 9.—The Legislative sessions this morning were brief, and no bills have yet been introduced in either House.

SENATE.

The Senators voted to supply themselves with copies of Taylor's Statutes, and made the election of Chaplain the special order for Tuesday morning.

HOUSE.

The following memorial to Congress was offered by Mr. Tate, of Vernon County:

To the Senate of the United States:

This memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully represents that, in the opinion of this Legislature, the bill now pending before your honorable body, known as the "Soldier Bounty Land bill," is one which would be of great benefit to, and a just recognition of, the services of the solders of our late war, and in accordance with precedent. Your memorialists would, therefore, ask your favorable consideration of the bill herein named.

The Governor is requested to forward a copy of this memorial to our Senators without delay. Suspension of the rules for immediate action was asked, but refused, and the memorial tabled to await the appointment of a Committee.

Mr. Putnam moved that the resident clergy of Madison be invited to open the sessions with prayer, which, on the call of the ayes nays, without any of the ordinary buncombe debate and cheap wit, was adopted.—52 to 36.

JOINT CONVENTION.

By joint resolution, both Houses of the Legislature met in joint Convention at 2:30 p. m., to hear Governor Washburn's annual message, the State officers also being present. Notwithstanding the severe weather, the gallery and lobbies were filled with a large number of spectators, including a considerable number of ladies. The reading of the message occupied about an hour and a half, and was listened to attentively and applaudingly.

A motion in the Assembly to suspend the rules to consider a resolution to print 3,000 copies of the Governor's message was lost.

In the Senate, after the joint convention, H. L. Eaton, of Richland, was nominated President *pro tem.*, and the Committees were agreed on by resolution.

The following are the most important.

Judiciary—J. B. Quimby, R. L. D. Potter, R. H. Baker, F. W. Cotzhausen, P. H. O'Rourke.
Finance—J. C. Holloway, H. N. Davis, Geo. Kriess.
Railroads—W. H. Hiner, J. G. Thorp, J. E. Irish, W. Blair, J. C. Hoxon, J. C. Holloway, F. N. Cotzhausen, M. P. Lindsley, W. L. Greene.
State Affairs—J. E. Irish, Francis Campbell, Carl H. Schmidt.
Federal Relations—Jno. A. Johnson, Robt. McCurdy, R. E. Davis.
Education—Wm. Nelson, H. N. Davis, M. P. Lindsley.
Incorporations—Francis Campbell, Thos. B. Scott, J. L. Mitchell.
Agriculture—H. L. Eaton, Samuel Pratt, Orlando Brown.
Public Lands—O. Bacon, R. L. D. Potter, Geo. Kreiss.
State Prison—Robt. McCurdy, W. H. Hiner, Geo. Kreiss.
Claims—J. G. Thoop, Francis Little, S. S. Birchard.
Charitable and Penal Institutions—J. C. Irish, H. N. Davis, J. L. Mitchell.

The last two are Joint Committees.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9.—The House having completed its organization to-day, Governor Brown transmitted his message to both branches at 4 p. m. The Governor refers to the amount of the State debt, and its steady increase by the nonpayment of interest, and declares that the question of payment of interest can no longer be postponed, and cannot be trifled with. Believing that the Legislature is determined to provide for this debt. He suggests the funding of the entire State debt, including the past-due coupons, in a new series of bonds, running forty years to maturity, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable in January and July of each year. He gives as a reason for the new issue: The detection of bonds fradulently issued, upon which interest ought not to be paid, and providing for a system of registration. He further recommends that the interest be paid only on the funded debt, and that provision be made for such payment to commence as early as July, 1874. He recommends, also, that the Legislature declare whether or not interest shall be paid on the bonds after their maturity, until funded. He estimates the taxable property of the State at $500,000,000, and expresses the opinion that, without increasing the rate of taxation, by the adoption of a measure insuring the proper assessment and prompt collection of the revenues, sufficient can be raised to defray the expenses of the State Government, and pay the interest on the public debt. He makes a recommendation with a view to the system of assessments and taxation, and points out additional sources of revenue. The Governor declares that the problem whether the State can support the public schools without bankrupting the people has been solved, and says the country system adopted two years ago has given great satisfaction where its merits have been fairly tested. If the Legislature determines to foster this system, he recommends the appointment of a State Superintendent, with an adequate salary, and also, if need be, a State Educational Board. After providing for the State debt, the Legislature can then determine how great a levy for public schools can be made. He recommends that Congress be memorialized for a proportionate part of the public domain to be consecrated as a fund for education and common schools. The time, he adds, has come when the question of common school education must be met, and submits the matter and system to the discretion of the Legislature. He recommends appropriations to sustain the charitable institutions of the State, amendments to the criminal laws, and various other matters, chiefly of a local character.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

HOUSE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 9.—The House was called to order at 9:30, this morning, by the Hon. W. K. Edwards, Speaker of the last session. The roll was called by the Hon. H. S. Canthorn, of Knox, and all the members responded except eleven. The members who answered to their names were sworn in by Judge Buskirk.

On the vote for Speaker, the ballot stood 52 for the Hon. W. K. Edwards, and 36 for the Hon. H. S. Canthorn. All the officers of the special session were re-elected. The Speaker, resuming the chair, expressed his acknowledgment for the honor in a grateful speech.

Resolutions informing the Senate of the organization of the House, and adopting the standing rules of the special session were adopted.

A motion for the appointment of a Committee of six Representaves and three Senators on Claims was adopted.

A call of members was ordered to give the members an opportunity to hand in the certified returns of the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Adjourned till 9:30 to-morrow.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at 10:30. Twenty-six members responded. No quorum being present, a recess was taken until 2 p. m. The Senate again met in the afternoon, and, no quorum being present, adjourned until to-morrow morning.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9.—In the General Assembly, the vote cast for Secretary of State last October was canvassed and found to be as follows: A. T. Wikoff, Republican, 265,925; Aquik Wiley, Democrat, 251,778; Schumacher, Prohibition, 2,035.

In the House, bills were introduced prohibiting railroad companies from receiving, for a distance of ten miles or more, a sum exceeding 3 cents per mile for passengers, and 5 cents per ton for freight, making the company liable for excessive charges; to abolish the office of Road Supervisor, and do away with two days' work on roads. A resolution was adopted, urging the passage by the United States Senate of the "Homestead bill," recently passed by the lower House of Congress.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 9.—The Senate passed a bill making the salary of the Supreme Court Judges five thousand dollars annually. It was opposed by Senators Clabb, Dewey, Mellen, Sparks, Sumner, and Wilber, all of whom favored an amendment making the salary four thousand dollars. Some opposition is expected in the House.

The Senate Committee on the State Public Schools is Richardson, of Wayne, McGowan, of Branch, Brewer, of Oakland.

A resolution, to supply the press reporters and members an allowance of stationery, is under advisement in the House.

FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 9.—Both branches of the Legislature effected permanent organization yesterday. No business of importance was done. The Republican caucus, on the evening of the 7th, came near breaking up in a general row over the election of Conover as Speaker, whose election created intense dissatisfaction. Senator Osborne's chances for re-election are continually waning.

In the Senate, to-day, the Democrats, with the help of one Republican vote, elected Liberty Billings President *pro tem.* In the Assembly, a resolution declaring that Gilbert was elected United States Senator by bribery, and calling for his resignation on that account, was tabled by a vote of 26 to 25.

NEVADA.

VIRGINIA, Nev. Jan. 9.—Governor Bradley's message recommends the repeal of the law requiring a deposit of $50,000 with the State Treasurer from foreign insurance companies doing business in Nevada. The bill to carry into effect the Governor's recommendation was introduced into the Assembly to-day, and notice was also given of an amendment to the State Constitution, conferring suffrage on women.

The legislators in the interest of Jones for Senator are caucusing at Carson to-night. The names attached to the call for the caucus constitute a majority of ten on the joint ballot.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 9.—In the Senate today, Clayton introduced a bill to submit the pending Constitutional amendment, doing away with the disfranchising article of the Constitution, should it be adopted, to a vote of the people ten days after its passage.

Governor Hadley, the retiring Governor, and Governor Baxter, the present Executive, both delivered messages to a joint convention of the Assembly to-day. The message of each was very conservative, and generally well received.

NAPOLEON III.

Death of the Ex-Emperor of the French, at Chiselhurst.

Scenes and Incidents at His Sudden Taking Off.

The Probable Political Effect of His Demise.

LONDON, Jan. 9—3 p. m.—The following bulletin from the physicians who were with Napoleon during his last hours, has just been issued:

"The ex-Emperor Napoleon slept soundly last night, better than on the preceding night. This morning his physicians had a consultation and decided to perform another operation upon him at noon to-day. At the time the consultation was held his pulse was strong and regular at eighty-four beats a minute. At twenty-five minutes past 10 o'clock signs that he was sinking appeared, the action of his heart suddenly failed, and he died at forty-five minutes past 10 o'clock.

(Signed), "SIR HENRY THOMPSON,
"CONNEAU,
"CORVISART."

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A special from London says: "Although the case of the ex-Emperor Napoleon was regarded as very serious, the news of his death, this morning, appears to create surprise, as his demise was not believed to be imminent. A despatch sent from Chiselhurst late last night stated that his condition was unchanged. Another, forwarded this morning, but a few hours before his death, announced that he had passed a better night, but that his condition remained the same."

LONDON, Jan. 9—Evening—The sudden death of ex-Emperor Napoleon took everybody at Chiselhurst, as well as London, by surprise. The Empress, relatives, attendants, and household, even the physicians, were unprepared for it. The Emperor had passed a comparatively comfortable night. His strength seemed undiminished, and at a consultation early in the morning it was thought he could bear a third operation, which was fully determined upon. So great was the confidence felt in the patient's condition that the Prince Imperial was permitted to return to Woolwich, to resume his studies. Dr. Gull went to London yesterday, and many of the Emperor's personal friends, who hastened to Chiselhurst at the first alarm, had returned to their homes. There was no reason whatever to apprehend a fatal turn in his case up to 9 a. m., when new and dangerous symptoms suddenly set in. The Emperor's vital forces seemed to leave him all at once, and he commenced to sink with alarming rapidity. A telegram was instantly despatched to Woolwich for the Prince. Dr. Gull was summoned from London, and Father Goddard, the Emperor's spiritual adviser, was sent for in the greatest haste to administer the last sacrament of the Church. The Emperor's private Chaplain was also informed of the danger, and started for Chiselhurst.

All arrived too late. The Prince was not to see his father again alive. Dr. Gull and the clergymen just reached the park gates as the Emperor expired. The Empress, who has been most constant in her attendance, was at the bedside at the last hour. The medical advisers, Sir Henry Thompson and Drs. Corvisart and Clorer, the Emperor's old friend, Dr. Conneau, and several members of the household were also present.

Since the Emperor's death the residence at Chiselhurst has been strictly closed to all but the nearest friends and relations.

The physicians state that death resulted from causes independent of the surgical operations to which the patient was subjected. The event produces a deep impression in London, where the Emperor was always personally very popular with the masses. The evening journals publish long obituaries full of expressions of mourning.

PARIS, Jan. 9—Evening.—The news of the Emperor's death was received here at a late hour this afternoon. It is not yet possible to estimate its effect here. The Imperialists, of course, are profoundly affected, and appear to regard the event a final blow to their hopes. The only evening journal which has any editorial on the subject is the *Messager de Paris*, an influential finance organ. It closes a brief article with the following tribute:

The disasters which have made shipwreck of the Empire will not cause to be forgotten the great services Napoleon has rendered to the nation in re-establishing order and developing the prosperity of the country.

None of the other evening papers had time to do more than print the announcement without comment.

New York World Special.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Empress Eugenie weeps continually, and refuses consolation. Louis, Prince Imperial, who arrived after his father died, is prostrated with grief. The Emperor's death was caused by embolism. It was so sudden that the last sacraments were not administered, the priest arriving after all was over. The body will be interred at Chiselhurst, until it can be removed to France. Universal sorrow prevails in London.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The death of ex-Emperor Louis Napoleon, to-day, created a sensation, but no excitement, except among the French residents. The news was bulletined before business was fairly opened, and was received with surprise, as the despatches in the morning papers did not foreshadow a specdy fatal result. The third surgical operation under which Napoleon died, was an effort to remove from the bladder the crushed remnants of stone. It is seldom a patient dies so suddenly under this process, and in medical circles here there is a suspicion that anæsthic may have been the immediate cause of his death.

The newspaper comments on the demise of the ex-Emperor are in a strain of mixed praise and censure; admitting that he gave material prosperity to France, but outraged justice and humanity in pursuance of family ambitions. The *Post* says:

The King of Rome was not more hopelessly excluded from the throne of France than is the son of Eugene by the death of the Third Napoleon.

There are numerous citizens who remember the ex-Emperor when he was here in 1837. He resided in Hoboken, in a small, sparsely furnished room, and the table, bed, and chairs which he used are still preserved there by the keeper of his boarding-house as a memento. He devoted himself to study, although, it is stated, he saw not a little life after nightfall. He remained but a short time, and devoted himself to the of study American politics, arts, and sciences. He was particularly interested in the development of electro magnetism. It was believed that Napoleon intended to remain in America for a number of years, and he had planned a tour of exploration to the central and western portion of the Continent, when he received a letter summoning him to the bedside of his dying mother. He returned to Europe, but arrived only just in time to receive her last blessing.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications—Delay on Railroads—Snow Storms.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 9.—Probabilities—The barometer will rise in the lower lake region and Canada, and over the Middle and Eastern States, with southwesterly and northwesterly winds, with cloudy weather and occasional snow and low temperature in the two former sections, and northwesterly winds with generally clear and colder weather in the latter sections. From the Ohio to the lower Missouri valleys to the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, northerly and northwesterly winds, with high pressures and generally clear weather, but on the Western Gulf coast, northeasterly winds, with threatening weather and rain. In the Northwest and thence over the upper lakes and southward to Missouri and Indiana, northwesterly winds, with low temperatures and clear weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 9.—The worst weather for travellers yet experienced this winter, is upon us in this part of Michigan. The storm began yesterday. This morning the mercury was eight degrees below zero, and a fierce wind blew. The Michigan Central Railroad, by doubling up its power, has been enabled to make approximate time to-day with its fast trains, but all others are behind, and freights lie by and wait. No trains have arrived in twenty-four hours on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern trains are snow-bound each way.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 9.—A heavy snow-storm has been prevailing in this region all day. No trains have moved north of this place since yesterday.

Railroad Accidents.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 9.—The express train No. 5, on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh Railroad, going north, was thrown from the track fifteen miles from here by ice which had frozen in the flanges, as is supposed. The entire train, consisting of two locomotives, a baggage car, and two coaches went off the rails. The locomotives were badly broken up. One of them is on its side in a ditch. The train was filled with passengers, and it is singular that no person was seriously injured.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 9.—Two freight trains collided at Oak Ridge last night, and Engineer Roberts was killed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill. Jan. 9.—The outgoing train on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was compelled to stop at Rose Hill by the breaking down of the locomotive. The passengers were transferred to the Waukegan Accommodation, and a new locomotive telegraphed for from Chicago to draw back the Evanston train.

SNOWED UP.

A Number of Trains Blockaded on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis. Jan. 9.—A despatch from McGreggor, Iowa, reports a storm of unprecedented severity raging since Tuesday between there and St. Paul, and the road is full of frozen-up engines and snow-bound trains, with great suffering among the passengers and employes of the road. No trains through from St. Paul since Tuesday, and no prospect of any for several days. The storm is still raging with unabated fury, and the mercury is 10 to 15 below zero. A train which left St. Paul on Tuesday evening, having on board Colonel Lawter, of Prairie du Chien, Mr. Williams, of DesMoines, some railroad officials, and others, thirty in all, half ladies, is snowed in behind a freight train near Colmar, with a carload of venison and flour, and others of coal, as their only chance for food or fuel. Efforts for their relief are futile.

A train from Prairie du Chien, the first since Tuesday, is expected here this evening.

A train ran up from here to Portage and back to-day, five hours behind time on its return.

The Milwaukee & Chicago and Northwestern trains were not much behind time. Night trains are suspended.

It is still fearfully cold and windy.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 9.—Reports from Minnesota say the great snow-storm did not cease until last night. The Iowa and Minnesota Divisions of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads have suffered greatly; four or five freight trains are blocked up on the road, and one passenger train imprisoned between Conover, Iowa, and Ridgeway. There are fifteen ladies aboard. Provisions and fuel have to be brought by hand from Ridgeway. The drifts are said to be as high as the cars in many places. All the roads in Minnesota have suspended, and trains will probably not be run until Saturday.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Illinois and Ohio State Boards.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 9.—The State Board of Agriculture adjourned this afternoon. At the morning session a resolution was passed commending the principle of the "Darvin steam motor," but refusing, in its imperfect state, to recommend it or grant a medal. W. C. Flagg was awarded a premium for a prize essay on corn and wheat, and the preparation of soils; Albert Dunlap a premium for an essay on apples and peaches, and on the history of short-horn cattle in the State to T. Dwyer. The examination of fruits, wines, etc., of which there was a magnificent display, took place at 10 o'clock, and resulted in a first premium on apples to S. G. Morker, Oswego, Ill.; second premium to J. Frances & Son, Springfield, Ill. Premium on wine to P. M. & F. K. Springer, of Springfield, Ill.; cider, P. M. & F. K. Springer, Springfield; vinegar, Hilliard & Son, Brighton, Ill.; silver medal for the best display of vegetables to the Illinois Industrial University and to J. Frances & Son, and for the largest and best display of apples, a gold medal.

The afternoon session was devoted to a settlement of the question in dispute between the rival Boards organized in Ford County, each claiming to be the County Board of Agriculture. Upon examination of the ground upon which each claimed, it was found that neither of them had complied with the law. The case was therefore dismissed, and the county was given until the first day of February next, in which time it was to organize a Board properly.

The usual complimentary resolution was passed recognizing the valuable services of the Hon. D. A. Brown, the present President, and after some routine business, the Board ceased to exist.

On next Tuesday the newly elected members of the State Board of Agriculture will meet in this city, and organize. Some few of the old members were re-elected.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9.—The State Board of Agriculture organized to-day by electing L. Y. Delano, of Ross, President; Simpson Narmount, of Tuscara, Treasurer; John H. Klippart, Corresponding Secretary, and H. S. Babbitt, Recording Secretary. The next State Fair will be held at Mansfield the first week in September next.

LA SALLE.

Surprise Party—Serious Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Jan. 9.—A number of the personal friends of the venerable Deacon A. D. Brown, of Peru, made him and his wife a surprise visit at the Congregational Parsonage, in that city, on last evening, the anniversary of his wedding, and presented him a suitable cane, and his bride a number of appropriate gifts.

Richard Slater, a miner in the Kentucky Coal Mine, in this city, yesterday had one of his ankles badly broken by a mass of rock falling from the roof, besides receiving a number of serious bruises.

To-day, a lad at work in Lansing's box factory, in this city, in adjusting a belt upon a revolving pulley, had his arm caught by the belt and badly broken, both above and below the elbow.

Fires.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 9.—About 5 o'clock this afternoon, a fire broke out in the cook-room of the St. Nicholas Hotel of this city, which, for a time, bid fair to be disastrous, but, by the efforts of the firemen, it was got under control, and confined wholly to that building, and finally subdued without much damage being done. One hundred and fifty dollars, it is supposed, will cover the damage. The building was fully insured. The guests fled incontinently from the building, in most instances removing their baggage and effects. A part of the furniture was also removed. It is probable that within a short time the damage will be repaired and the hotel in good order again. It was only by the promptness of the Fire Department, and its efficiency, that the building was saved. One of the engine houses is within less than a half block of the hotel, and consequently was promptly at work. If the fire had got under headway, it would certainly have destroyed the whole block, on which the Chenney House also stands, as the wind was blowing a furious gale.

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—McNutt's lumber mill and the adjoining premises were burned last night. All losses are about $23,000, with insurance.

The Iron and Nail Monopolists.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—At a meeting of the National Association of Iron Manufacturers, yesterday, J. J. Bennett, of Pittsburgh, presiding, the only business of importance transacted was the passage of a resolution indorsing the Free Banking bill of Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut.

Last evening the Nail Manufacturers' Association met here, T. S. Blair, of Pittsburgh, presiding. Representatives of the national interests were present from nearly all the Atlantic States. It was announced that 3,800,000 kegs of nails had been manufactured in the country in 1872.

The Atlantic States nail manufacturers held a meeting last night, but nothing of general interest was done.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Little progress was made in the Wharton trial at Baltimore yesterday. The case may go over to the April term.

Wm. H. Scudder was elected President, and S. M. Edgell Vice President, of the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, on Wednesday.

The wife of a German shoemaker in Fort Wayne, named Shultz, has fallen heir to a fortune of $180,000, by the death of an uncle "over the Rhine."

The Wisconsin Society of the Army of the Potomac was organized at Madison, yesterday. General C. S. Hamilton, President; Generals Sam. Harriman, T. Allen, James Bentliff, and Drs. D. C. Ayers, and A. J. Ward, Vice Presidents; Major A. Meredith, Treasurer; Colonel D. W. Hunt, Secretary.

Acquittal.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—Judge Prindle was acquitted by a vote of 17 to 7.

SPORTING.

Championship Game of Billiards Between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly.

The Former the Winner of the Diamond Cue.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—Tammany Hall was crowded this evening with the admirers of American billiards, to witness the second game for the diamond cue, a stake of a $1,000, and the championship of America, between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly. It will be remembered that a game was played by them a week ago which, by a correct count, was won by Daly by a score of 1,506 to 1,490, but which was declared no game by the referee, in consequence of an error in the count by the marker, and the game was ordered to be played over. The fine form and brilliant play shown by Daly in that game won for him many friends, and the betting has ruled all the week at evens.

Just before the game commenced, however, Dion's friends, remembering the brilliant play shown by the champion in the last part of both his games with Deery and Daly, launched out, and put up their money at the odds of 100 to 95, but in the Harris mutual pools the odds were 100 to 60 on him.

Shortly after 8 p. m. the parties entered the hall, when it was announced that Tim Flynn would act as umpire for Daly; that Bennett would fill the position for Dion, and that Isadore Giraud would be the final referee.

In stringing for the lead, Daly won, Dion leading off and laying his ball upon the left hand side of the table. Daly then missed, Dion scoring 12. Daly followed with 45, and in the next inning with 153; Dion scoring 40, and 69 in his fourth and fifth innings. In his eighth inning he made, by fine nursing, 117 points, while Daly, in turn, fell considerably off, so that at the end of the tenth inning the score stood: Dion, 254; Daly, 253. In the thirteenth inning Daly scored 159, the largest run of the game, which gave him the lead, but Dion recovered the lead with a run of 156, and was never again headed during the game, steadily increasing his lead so that at the intermission he was leading over 300 points with an average of 42. After intermission the game fell off considerably, especially so by Dion, Daly, by good, careful play, reducing Dion's lead to less than a hundred, while the latter played safety whenever he could do nothing better, for which he was soundly hissed. Otherwise the audience was very good. After the score reached 1,200, Dion improved his play, and, at a few minutes after 12, run the game out, making an average of 25 27-59, while Daly's was 19 26-59.

The following is

THE SCORE.

DALY—0, 45, 153, 0, 3, 12, 27, 0, 3, 0, 27, 9, 159, 33, 3, 3, 1, 37, 6, 0, 3, 3, 33, 108, 54, 51, 0, 48, 36, 6, 0, 3, 1, 42, 3, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 0. 3, 0, 12, 12, 12, 5, 141, 9, 3, 6, 9, 12, 4, 3, 0. Total, 1,147.

DION—12, 0, 3, 40, 69, 0, 12, 117, 1, 3, 1, 1, 156, 141, 69, 3, 124, 39, 36, 27, 18, 0, 0, 27, 21, 3, 6, 0, 3, 105, 6, 12, 21, 38, 12, 1, 1, 63, 0; 1, 1, 1, 27, 6, 3, 0, 18, 18, 56, 9, 9, 15, 0, 48, 48, 0, 6, 22, 45. Total, 1,502.

LOUISIANA.

Governor Warmoth's Exceptions Filed in the Impeachment Court.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.—Governor Warmoth, to-day, by his attorney, Judge Howe, presented exceptions to the Impeachment Court. The following is a synopsis:

Exception first details the circumstances of the midnight order of Durell, and the forcible seizure thereunder of the State House, at 2 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 6, by the United States Marshal, with soldiers; that they still retain possession thereof, excluding and admitting such persons as they choose; that since the meeting of the Legislature, on the 9th of December, such unlawful possession has been maintained, and a large number of persons duly elected members excluded therefrom; that every accused person is entitled to a public impartial trial; that such public affairs of a State which is under the unlawful custody and control of said Marshal and soldiery.

The second protests against and objects to the body now assembled in the State House, styling itself the Senate of Louisiana, for reasons that it was organized by fraud, force, and violence, under cover of said midnight order.

That P. B. S. Pinchback, whose term of office expired Nov. 4, and who held no office under the State, usurped the seat of presiding officer of the body so assembled, and with violence, fraud, and with the countenance and assistance of said United States Marshal and soldiery, refused all lawful Senators who held over to organize said body, and proceeds to speak of organization thereof, which it states was effected with connivances, and countenance assistance of said Marshal and soldiery.

The excepter shows that he is entitled to a public and impartial trial by a properly constituted court of impeachment, and has the right to challenge for cause such pretended members of said Court as are not legal members thereof, and names the persons who have been admitted to the Senate Chamber by the United States Marshal and soldiers, who were never elected, but were defeated by large majorities, as was shown by sworn legitimate returns.

The exceptor cannot lawfully be required to make, answer or submit to trial until said defeated persons are removed and duly elected Senators seated.

Third—In the revised statutes of 1870, it is provided that if any person whatever, whether he be member of the Legislature or any other person, desire to make any charge against any public officer looking to the impeachment on said charge must be specifically set forth and verified by oath of said accusor; that, so verified, they must be submitted to the House of Representatives and duly referred to a Committee thereof; that the accused officer must thereupon be duly cited to appear before said Committee, and attend the investigation of such charges; that he shall have an opportunity before said Committee of confronting and cross-examining witnesses against him, and himself producing witnesses to refute such charges in their belief established. They shall duly report the same to the House of Representatives, and then, and not till then, it shall be lawful for said House to adopt a resolution of impeachment. That, in defiance of said statute, the resolution of impeachment directed against the exceptor was adopted without any of the necessary preliminaries.

4. The exceptor showed that even if said resolution had been regularly adopted, the said body was not a legal House of Representatives, but a body of men assembled under cover of the midnight order mentioned in the first exception.

These exceptions were rejected by the Court, upon the ground that they were disrespectful to the Senate.

Maryland Finances.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—The report of the Treasurer of Maryland, just submitted, shows the total State debt to be $10,911,678. The reduction for the year last past has been $2,090,990. The real amount of the State debt with no reliable offset is not over $4,500,000. The amount of State stock designated as productive is $4,794,856.26. The stock and bonds not productive amount, with interest thereon, to $2,105,469, of which $7,000,000 are invested in stock of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal Company, which, now paying a dividend of 6 per cent, with other available assets, would offset the State debt.

The Hibler Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 9.—In the Hibler case to-day the morning session was consumed in the argument of the defence, in which it was attempted to argue that Mrs. Hibler came to her death by maltreatment at the hands of the attending physician, Dr. Virgil. Prosecuting Attorney France began his plea this afternoon, and will conclude to-morrow forenoon. He produced the gun with which the deceased had been shot, and the jury examined it carefully. One of them remarked that it could never have been discharged accidentally. This is doubtless a fair expression of the jury on the plea of accidental shooting. The case will hardly reach the jury before Saturday.

Constitutionality of the Enforcement Act.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 9.—In the case of the United States against A. Given, Collector of County Taxes, who was convicted in the United States Circuit Court, in October last, for violation of the second section of the Enforcement act, in disqualifying colored voters by throwing their names off the assessment lists, Justices Strong and Bradford this morning rendered a decision overruling the motion for arrest of judgment made by the defendant's counsel, on the ground that the act of Congress was unconstitutional, thereby affirming the constitutionality of the law. The Court sentenced Given to pay a fine of $2,000, and the costs of prosecution.

The Centennial Celebration.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 9.—Interesting meetings were held yesterday, last night, and to-day, in the Capitol, by the Commissioners, corporators, and friends of the Centennial Commission. Eloquent and enthusiastic speeches were made by the Hon. H. S. Foote, Baillie Peyton, Colonel A. S. Colyar, George T. Lewis, Senator Richards, Thomas H. Caldwell, Colonel W. F. Prosser, and others. Resolutions were passed asking Congress to make appropriations for the International Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and the Legislature of Tennessee will be memorialized on the subject. Much interest is felt in the centennial anniversary.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—Clover & Drakeford Brothers, silk merchants of this city, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are $500,000.

At a meeting of the Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture, yesterday, Sir Stafford Northcote made a speech, in the course of which, while declining to discuss the merits of the Treaty of Washington, he declared that he intended to support the Government's policy with regard to it. He urged the speedy payment of the damages awarded by the Geneva Board.

Disturbances are feared in the South of Wales in consequence of a strike of the miners.

Fifty-nine fishermen, of Yarmouth, were drowned in the recent gale.

Edwin James has appealed to the Court against the Benchers' decree, by which he was expelled from the bar in 1861, while absent in America. He states that want of funds alone prevented him from making application a year ago.

The upper floor of the granary of the Lion brewery at Lambeth fell to-day. The manager of the establishment, the clerks and other employes were buried in the ruins. The Fire Brigade is at work trying to rescue the victims of the disaster, but there is little hope that any of them will be saved.

POLITICAL.

LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Liberal Republican General Committee for 1873 organized, to-night, by the re-election of Thomas E. Stewart, Chairman. Resolutions were adopted censuring the action of the Administration regarding the Louisiana difficulty, charging President Grant with despotism, and declaring his policy as tending to a disruption of the Republic.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Sella Martin, colored, now here, has resigned his seat in the Fusion Legislature of Louisiana.

The Louisiana delegation have prepared an argument addressed to Attorney General Williams, to be forwarded to Congress with their memorial. Judge Durell's order in the Antonia case is referred to in severe terms.

THE NEW YORK UNION LEAGUE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—At the annual meeting of the Union League Club, held this evening, Joseph H. Choate was elected President. The roll of membership contains 1,409 names. The deaths of members during the past year has been twenty, among whom were Horace Greeley, John A. Griswold, George P. Putnam, George C. Satterlee, and J. S. Kensett.

SUMNER'S "OBLIVION RESOLUTIONS."

BOSTON, Jan. 9.—Resolutions concerning Sumner's battle-flag proposition have been transmitted to the House of Representatives at Washington.

EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed by the Blowing Up of a Saw-Mill.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 9.—News has reached here that the boiler in the steam saw-mill of Barker & Coater, near North Adams, Hillsdale County, exploded yesterday, and instantly killed David J. Barker, one of the proprietors, E. Finney, the fireman, and a man named Waters. Samuel E. Stevens was severely injured, and died a few hours after the accident. The cause is supposed to have been a lack of water in the boiler. Mr. L. P. Batchelder, the head sawyer, was somewhat injured, but not seriously. The mill was totally destroyed.

A Church Member for a Century.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 9.—The oldest woman in the city, if not in the State, has been discovered on the South Side. Her name is Olivia Lynn, and she is 117 years and a few months old. She is very sick, and her death is hourly expected. She was born in Branchville, Va. She has a son, Ezekiel Lynn, a well-to-do farmer residing in Zanesville, O., who has been summoned here to attend his mother in her last moments. She has seven other children living in different places. She has been a member of the Baptist Church for over one hundred years. This is truly a remarkable case of longevity.

Railroad News.

OMAHA, Jan. 9.—All trains on the Union Pacific Railroad are on time. No delays from snow have occurred, and none are believed possible.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—At New Haven, yesterday, at the first annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, since the consolidation of the two lines, one of the stockholders charged that something like half a million of the funds of the road were unaccounted for. His resolution for an inquiry, however, failed to pass.

Alleged Poisoner Arrested.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 9.—A man named Elias Houghtaling has been arrested in Coryman's, on suspicion of poisoning the tea and sugar which he presented to a family of that place named Hazelton. Mr. Hazelton, his wife, and one child partook of the tea and sugar, and the husband and child are yet sick. It is said that Houghtaling has threatened to kill the family.

Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 9.—J. G. Bartlett, one of South Bend's oldest citizens, died this evening. He came here when this was an Indian trading-post, and has ever since been a leading business man.

Heavy Defalcation.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 9.—It is now stated that the defalcations of Richard F. Clark, Treasurer of Columbia County, extend from 1864 up to the present time, and that they will reach $150,000. The entire trust fund of the county is gone.

Burned to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Last evening, near Morton Station, Delaware County, Mrs. Carr and three children were burned to death by the explosion of combination fluid. Mrs. Carr was filling the lamp, which was not lighted, but the heat of the room raised the vapor from the fluid, which was ignited by the stove, from which the lamp was two yards distant.

Nevada.

VIRGINIA CITY, Jan. 9.—The Legislative Senatorial caucus to-night, nominated Jones to succeed Nye by a vote which gives him 13 majority on joint ballot.

MARRIED.

KEYES—JEWELL—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. L. H. Matteson, Mr. Davis H. Keyes, of Chicago, and Miss Ella S. Jewell, daughter of T. J. Jewell, Esq., of Rockford, Ill. No cards.

McBAIN—WARDEN—In Richmond, Va., on Dec. 11, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, J. L. [illegible], Esq., by the Rev. J. L. Fisher, W. McBain, of Chicago, and Miss Mary Warden, second daughter of James Warden, Esq., of Richmond, Va.

DIED.

BREWSTER—In this city, Jan. 8, of diphtheria, Marion, eldest child and only daughter of Edward L. and Mary H. Brewster, aged 5 years, 3 months, and 6 days. Funeral from residence of her parents, [illegible] Indiana-st., on Friday at 2 o'clock p. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Of every grade and description.
Office Desks, Show Cases, Mirrors, W. G. Crockery, Rockingham and Yellow Ware, Glassware, Carpets, Pianos, &c., on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
Butters & Co.'s Regular Saturday's Sale of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 4, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st. Also, 10,000 Cigars. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

1,500 Volumes Miscellaneous Books
AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.
A forced sale AT AUCTION, consisting of 20 horses, wagons, harness, buggies, and 2 sleighs. Sale [illegible] 10 o'clock on Saturday Jan 11 at Farmers' Hotel [illegible] State-st.